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FORCES.

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## RISKS IN MODERN WAR.

Speaking of the casualties in South Africa, "Arms and Explosives" says: "The actual deaths (in action) did not greatly exceed 4,500. Assuming that 260,000 troops were in the field, a simple actuarial calculation shows that of an equal number of civilians living at home, at least 1,700 would have died in the ordinary course within an equal number of months. The risks of the soldier in the field are, in fact, somewhere about in the ratio of 5 to 2 as compared with the probability of death of the average civilian, which, it must be admitted, is not excessive. If we compared the soldiers' risks with those of civilians engaged in some of what are known to the insurance companies as dangerous occupations, we should find that the chances were very nearly equal. Of course, that is taking the chances as evenly distributed, but it might so happen that a soldier incurred all his risks within a comparatively short space of time—perhaps in a matter of hours, or even minutes. As regards the number of 'casualties,' any computation is altogether misleading which does not allow for the fact that the greater proportion of wounded men have since returned to duty. The conclusion is irresistibly forced upon men that war is far more humane now than at any former epoch in the world's history, and that the great developments that have come about in death-dealing weapons have been neutralized by improved systems of tactics, and partly by the great advance that has been made of late years in surgical science."

In a paper on war surgery, "Old and New," read before the British Medical Association, Sir William MacCormac said that the manner in which the small-bore bullet may traverse critical regions of the body and produce only a minimum of disturbance must, he said, "be witnessed to be realized." The recoveries from certain wounds, perforating even one side or both sides of the chest, were "nothing short of marvellous." He had formed, from his experience in the war, the opinion "that the progressive improvement in lethal weapons did not appear to render the prosecution of war more difficult or impossible, as some had lately

contended." Most readers of Sir William MacCormac's address will agree that his views, based on experience so recent and so practical, shatter the theoretical arguments of M. de Bloch. It was found in South Africa that only six to eight per cent. of the wounded died. In the American Civil War the percentage was 14½.

The official returns just published, bringing the total casualties among the British troops in South Africa down to date, figure at 20,961 deaths, of whom 799 were officers. Three hundred and ninety-two officers and 4,082 men were killed in action, while 127 officers with 1,387 men subsequently died of wounds. The deaths from disease were 251 officers and 9,976 men, bringing up the grand total of deaths, accidental or in captivity, to 786 officers and 15,933 men additional. To these must be added deaths of those sent home as invalids, missing and invalids discharged the service as unfit.

In the single year of the Crimean War nearly the whole army was replaced within the year, the wastage amounting to 77 per cent. In the Franco-Prussian War it was calculated that in the German Army one man in every three had to be replaced in a campaign which lasted only six months and a half in a good climate and in a civilized country, with abundant shelter and supplies. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 there were 17,000 killed in action and 50,000 deaths from disease. At the peace of San Stefano 45 per cent. of the Russian Army before Constantinople were in hospital. Thirty-seven thousand deaths occurred in the Russian Army in Asia, with a strength of 250,000, of whom at the end of the war only 142,000 remained in the field. We have surely cried out before we were very severely hurt.

## RAPID REPAIR IN MODERN WAR WOUNDS.

Some surgical lessons from the campaign in South Africa were set out by Dr. Sir William Thompson, in an address in surgery at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Cheltenham recently. He noted that whereas in the American Civil War of forty years ago, the killed were eighteen per cent. of those hit, in the recent war with Cuba the killed were only eleven and nine-tenths per cent. of those hit, and the proportion in the South African campaign indicates that of those hit, fourteen and eight-tenths per cent. were killed. However, the world is still without experience of what would happen with great bodies of men handled according to European methods, as in the Franco-German war. Extreme rapidity of repair was characteristic in the recent wars of all wounds of the soft parts. While it is not probable that asepsis was secured, as some contend, by the heat generated in the bullet itself, the author has no doubt that the bullet received a thorough cleaning in the rifle, and, practically, penetration was effected by a piece of clean very hard metal. The early application of the first dressing also contributed to the rapid repair, which was further aided by the climate, high temperature, and a dry atmosphere particularly free from germs hostile to the surgeon's work. As for wounds of bones, the greater the velocity the greater the destruction. The tissue presented a more or less elastic obstacle to the bullet and yielded to the impact, but, in the

case of the shaft, much of the force of impact was expended in breaking the denser obstruction into minute pieces. The author speaks very favorably of the services of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and he points to the fact that, of all branches, including orderlies and nurses, nearly four hundred medical helpers have fallen victims to their labors.

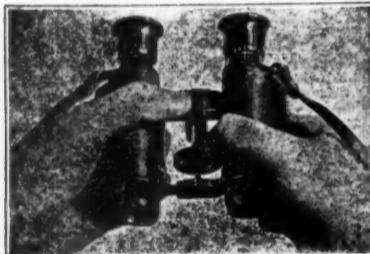
## BACKGROUND IN COLOR TESTS.

Recent discussion of the question of color shows that there is small disposition on the part of experts to accept as finally conclusive an absolute test of the invincibility of colors, as background and terrain are coming to be recognized more and more as important factors in the problem. One of the results of the "khaki war" in South Africa has been the revival of the question of the visibility of colors in uniforms, and there are apparently people in every nation in Europe ready to recommend the adoption of khaki or some neutral color for the troops of their own particular countries to take the field in.

In a long letter in the "Revue Violette," a French officer protests vehemently against any such change, as far as the French Army is concerned. He asserts that khaki is quite unsuitable for most European backgrounds. In the Alps the predominant colors are the bright green of grass, dark green of pinewoods and dark gray of rocks. Here khaki shows up more than any other color, while the dark uniforms of the Alpine troops blend well. On snow all colors show up, but blue and black look like shadows. Light gray uniforms, as worn by snowshoe companies in Norway, are best for snow. Dark blue or dark green are most suitable for troops operating among forests and mountains, and uniforms of these colors were worn by all light troops in Europe in the Napoleonic wars. He considers the colors worn by the French Infantry of the Line, gray, blue, and dull red, harmonize as well as possible with the two predominant shades of the landscape in Western Europe—the faint, dull green of hedges and woods, and reddish brown of fields. The colors always most distinctly visible are scarlet, black and white.

The "News" of Aparri, Luzon, the journal of the 16th Inf., said in a recent issue: "The many vacancies that exist at the present time in the ranks of the first lieutenants in this regiment, which number eight out of a total of fifteen, and the non-assignment of officers of the Regular Army to the regiment—second lieutenants recently promoted—gives strength to the belief that the entire number of vacancies will be filled by former Volunteer officers who have received or will receive commissions in the Regular Army. There is scarcely any doubt that the War Department in the assignment of the officers should not be discriminating in favor of a few regiments, but that these officers, in view of their comparative short term of military experience and not being cognizant of actual army life and discipline, should be equally distributed among all the regiments, barring the new ones, as their quota of Regular Army officers ought to be exceeding that of the old regiments."

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## NEW FOREIGN FIELD GUNS.

At recent maneuvers spectators had some chance of examining the new French field gun over which the authorities had been so careful to keep the veil of secrecy, and Lieutenant Colonel Lanaja, of the Spanish Artillery, who had exceptional opportunities in this respect, has given a description of it.

Altogether 272 quick-firing 7.5 cm. field guns took part in the last maneuvers. These were organized into batteries of four guns and four wagons each, with a fifth wagon in reserve. As a general rule on the march the wagons precede the guns, each wagon in front of its own gun. The men seated on the wagons always remain with the wagons, the men on the gun limbers with the guns. In double column of route the guns are on the right, the wagons on the left, so that each gun is on the right of its wagon. In line the wagons are in front, the guns in rear. In "action" the wagons are in line with the guns, each on the left of its own gun at one metre interval. The limbers of both wagons and guns are posted in a double column in rear of the least exposed flank of the battery. The fifth wagon was at the maneuvers placed behind the line of guns to windward and was often used as a point for observation.

In coming into action from double column each wagon is driven into line beside its gun. Both halt together, limbers are unhooked and taken to the rear, right and left about. The gun is now swung round by hand, and the ammunition wagon is thrown backwards so that the lids of the boxes rest on the ground; the pole acts as an observing station for three gunners who are seated on the limber, while the preparation of the rear wagon is carried out by the three men on the wagon limber. The gun-leader dismounts as soon as the guns, etc., halt. In coming into action from line, the wagons halt in position and wait for the guns to be driven up to their right. In "action" the guns and wagons are placed as above described. In the case of the gun, the brake lever is lowered, by which means the trail is lifted above the height of the axles, where it is dropped so as to drive the spade with one stroke into the ground. In the case of the rear wagon the covers are opened and exhibit the bases of the 72 cartridges and the apparatus for setting fuses.

The three limber gunners take post thus: one on the right and one on the left of the trail, the third behind this last. The number on the right actuates the breech screw and closing apparatus, gives the gun elevation and fires. The first number on the left corrects deflection and direction, in which he is assisted by No. 2 if the trail has to be moved. No. 2 on the left loads and moves the trail if required. The numbers serving the ammunition can do so either standing or kneeling as they prefer. Kneeling they are fully covered from the front. The two first gun numbers are likewise covered to a certain extent by the shield, but not so much.

The ejection of the empty case works very smoothly, the case falling half a yard behind the trail. Nothing can be said as to how the gun would stand the recoil, shell, etc., as only blank cartridges were used. The gun recoiled 5 or 6 centimetres in its cradle, but the trail did

not move. Each battery on the war footing will have an ammunition supply train of four wagons 300 metres in the rear, and, if possible, a second of four more 500 to 800 metres in rear of that. If the second supply echelon is not at disposal, wagons will have to fill up from the ammunition column, but the carriages of the latter are not interchangeable with those of the former. The wagons are hauled with four, the guns with six horses. The breech mechanism is a model of simplicity. It is opened by a single horizontal movement from left to right. It might be possible to fire as many as thirty shots a minute. The operation of raising and dropping the trail is repeated at pauses from time to time to "tighten the pneumatic brake" mechanism. The worst points of the equipment are its extreme weight and delicate brake and elevating apparatus, which necessitates a skilled workman being included in each gun detachment.

While in Germany the machine guns are used to strengthen the fire of the infantry, in Switzerland a company, 58 officers and men, with horse Maximins, is attached to each of the four cavalry brigades. All are mounted except the last seven men for the train. With six saddle horse in reserve there are ninety-seven horses altogether. The barrel of a gun is packed on one side of a horse, and the tripod stand or carriage on the other side, together with the tube which serves as water jacket for the barrel.

The gun fires common shell and shrapnel of a weight of about 14 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of at least 1,640 f. s. The breech is closed by an eccentric Nordfeldt screw action, opening with a turn of 180 degrees. The sights, which are on the left side, are so far forward that the layer, in laying, leaves the breech clear, so that the actions of loading and laying can proceed simultaneously. There is a "glycerine brake" in the trail, which is so strong as to make the action of recoil quite slow. At the same time, by the action of the recoil the air in an air-chamber is strongly compressed, and the pressure of this air brings the gun back again automatically into the firing position. It is by reason of this combination of fluid and compressed air that the brake action has been called "hydro pneumatic." The mechanism is still kept secret, though the principle is known. This brake is the most sensitive part of the whole gun. The least leakage in the air-chamber would cause the total escape of the air compressed to twelve atmospheres. The gun would fly back in recoil with great rapidity and would not return to the firing position. The delicacy of the mechanism necessitates the retention on the strength of each four-gun battery of four skilled mechanics.

Other peculiarities of the gun are an arrangement for making minute allowances for deflection, steel shields between barrel and wheels to protect the men against fragments of shell and bullets, and two seats for two gunners while serving the gun. The gun itself weighs 21½ cwt., the limber 13½ cwt. It is intended that each battery shall consist of four guns and twelve wagons. Thus the ammunition equipment will amount to 1,248 rounds per battery, or 312 per gun. On the whole, foreign reports agree that the new gun is too heavy, of doubtful service ability owing to the hydro-pneumatic brake, and lastly that the French have sacrificed much for mere rapidity of fire.

No definite decision has been arrived at in Russia as to which pattern of quick-firing field gun is best adapted to her needs. So long ago as 1895 an attempt was

made, and apparently with success, to so alter the existing field gun of 1879 as to improve its rapidity of fire and fire effect. The rate of fire was raised from about two to about four rounds a minute. The muzzle velocity, too, was raised considerably. But in view of the advances made by Germany and France, the whole question had to be brought up again; and for the last two years experiments have been made which will probably result in the adoption ultimately of the Engelhardt gun. One thousand of these guns have been ordered, while reports are awaited on the battery which was sent to China. The Engelhardt gun is of practically the same caliber as the Q. F. guns of other powers. With smokeless powder it fires a 13½-pound projectile with a muzzle velocity of 1,880 feet per second, which is greatly in excess of the results to be got with either the new French or the German gun. The rapidity of fire is ten rounds a minute, against a somewhat hypothetical thirty with the French weapon; but the weight is all in favor of the Russian gun. The last budget allows a sum of twenty-four million roubles as an instalment for the rearmament; but with close on six thousand guns to supply, it will be no easy matter for Russia to carry out the program.

## UNIFORMS FOR VETERINARIANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

General Order No. 53 (C. S.), A. G. O., prescribes what is supposed to be a uniform for veterinarians of the Army. It says: "Veterinarians will wear the uniform of a 2d lieutenant mounted, minus the shoulder straps." The act of last February gave us the pay and allowances of a 2d lieutenant mounted, but cut out the rank. The same order prescribes a uniform for dental surgeons, saying "they may wear the uniform," etc. Those gentlemen are contract surgeons and got the rank: we are of the Regular establishment, yet we "will" and they "may." I think the clerk who copied the order made a mistake, and got those words transposed.

But, about our (so-called) uniform, it is neither one thing nor the other. No one in the Army knows what it represents. Most of them think we belong to some band; others, especially down in this country, where Indian scouts are employed, think, on account of the white metal ornaments, that we are connected in some way with the scouts. Query: If we have no rank why should any kind of uniform be prescribed for us? Or if we must wear it, why not complete it with the straps with a "V" or "V. S." in the center of them?

U. S. VETERINARIAN.

It is interesting to note that the historian selected by the London War Office to compile the official history of the Boer War is Col. G. F. R. Henderson, C. B., whose reputation as a military writer has been established by his life of "Stonewall Jackson." Colonel Henderson was Lord Roberts' chief of the Intelligence Department in South Africa, and has been an instructor at Sandhurst.

"Have you looped the loop?" will be one of the leading questions in the Schley inquiry.—Chicago Post.

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**OBSERVATIONS ON THE ARMY WALK.**  
The woman column in the Manila "Times," discussing the first work of Superintendent of Schools Atkinson in educating the Filipino children, suggests that thought be given to the walk of pupils. The editress then expatiates on walks in general. She doesn't think much of the West Point walk, but it is to be hoped she doesn't form her opinion from seeing Academy graduates ploughing along on hikes in the Manila rainy season. To her "the military walk as taught at West Point possesses many valuable features, but there is a rigidity about the carriage that savors too much of the 'on official duty' to be either gracefully or perfectly beneficial. It lacks the easy, supple grace of changing curves that one naturally expects in perfect motion. The West Point walk is truly martial—not graceful." (Perhaps if this lady were taken through "Flirtation Walk" at West Point she might change her opinion on the subject.)

Of course, at this point our officers will be saying things under their breath, but when they read this that follows they will grant forgiveness: "The Army girl is always a graceful dancer as is also the Army man. The ladies look pretty and picturesque as they stroll on the Luneta with their husbands and children grouped about them. The favorite ones are easily picked out. They are usually the graceful ones, for grace of mind, beauty of face and grace of the cultured body are the good fortunes that run together."

Some of our good waltzers and two-steppers in the Army will doubtless deny that a bad walker makes a good dancer and will insist that if they dance well, ergo they must walk well, but the editress says: "It is a strange thing to note, but too true; few good dancers are graceful walkers."

There is another phase of this locomotion question that troubles us. Are our Army women doomed to return from Manila minus that grace of carriage that is so general a characteristic of them that one is led to believe that they acquire it unconsciously from their

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martial spouses? One would almost fall to dreading this final result of contact with Philippine life from this further remark of the quick-eyed editress: "Is the truly ugly walk of the woman (the cultured woman) one meets, sees and sighs over here caused by the non-walking in this pretty town? Almost every one rides, drives or stands still. Of all the pretty women I see on the grass plot on the Luneta few stand gracefully, few when they move at all suggest training. They look tired, yet self-satisfied. The true dynamic walk is recuperative and graceful to the last degree."

**THE "COCKINESS" OF CIVILIANS.**

In forwarding us a roster of the 1st District, Department of Northern Luzon, an officer writes: "Notwithstanding the peace (?) conditions we were obliged to have a force of over 6,000 in this district and maintain 76 stations. This entails an immense amount of work, particularly about papers. All the staff work is done by line officers. Except medical officers there was not a single staff officer on duty in this district. There were more troops in the district, but the 48th Infantry started for home May 31, the day before the date of the roster, which reduced the force about 1,300 from the 7,500."

"Matters are gradually improving on all lines. The Civil Commission are learning something about the natives, and find they do not know all about them, and are proceeding more slowly. For a while their rush to establish provincial governments everywhere was bewildering, and they found they had to give up some of the pacified (?) provinces and let them revert to the semi-barbaric control of the awful military authorities. The Civil Commission is doing an immense amount of work and accomplishing much, and will accomplish much more as soon as they shed their provincialism."

This is a view we have always held, viz., that it is the provincialism of civilians that often undoes the good work of Army officers in newly acquired possessions. All the information we have received from the Philip-

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pines leads us to believe that at this point in the pacification of the islands what we have to fear is not the arbitrariness of the Army men but the "cockiness" of the man in multi in whose hands may be intrusted the administration of civil affairs. Several months ago we referred to the catholicity of opinion distinguishing the officer, which is the result less of any inherent tendencies or characteristics than of the discipline and exigencies of the Service.

As we have said, the Army officer, being a servant of the whole people, is free from the local prejudices that too often vitiate the judgments of civilians, so much of whose lives have been passed in particular communities, they must in nearly every case be colored by "locality sentiment." This wideness of horizon, this breadth of view and this regard for others' opinions are the necessary consequence of a life that touches all points of the country equally and has in it something of the comprehensiveness of the flag that "knows no town or State."

**MISAPPLIED ECONOMY.**

We observe that the news of the departure and arrival of transports is cabled over by General Chaffee while the list of casualties is still committed to the slow and irregular processes of the mails. If economy is to be practiced it seems to us it could be effected in directions less calculated to cause distress of mind to relatives of soldiers. The uncertainties of the mail service to and from the Philippines add to the isolation of our soldiers, and it is due to them that a great nation of seventy million inhabitants should have reports of injuries to them promptly cabled home. There might be some excuse for depending on the mails if the casualties occurred in the United States, where the difference between telegraph and mail service would amount to only a few days at the most, but when the difference amounts to a whole month it is time to consider whether economy cannot sometimes reach the point of refined niggardliness.

The Englishmen that approve of the war against the Boers, and at the same time condemn the Czar of Russia for his course toward the Fins, have much difficulty in reconciling this action with consistency. Finland lies so near to St. Petersburg it is a menace to Russia, as it furnishes an excellent base for an advance on the Russian capital in case of an attack by some foreign power with which Finland might sympathize, or against which she might be unable to protect her neutrality. It is not so strange, therefore, that the Czar was disposed to stretch his authority as Grand Duke of Finland to the uttermost to secure control of Finland in the event of war. It is not forgotten that it was through Finland that Gustavus III. advanced against Russia in 1788. Aside from its strategic importance, Finland is of little value in a military sense, adding less than one and one-half per cent. to the strength of the Russian Army, and the Finnish recruits are so insignificant in stature that the minimum of height in the north of Finland is fixed at 4 feet 11 1/2 inches, and in the south at 5 feet 2 1/4 inches. The recent action of Russia against the Fins has been prompted by the active efforts of the Swedo-Fin nobility to secure a separation and the development of a spirit so hostile to Russia that the Russian language, the Russian money and the Russians themselves have been boycotted in Finland. Finland, in short, offers just such a menace to the Russian empire as the Transvaal does to the British empire in South Africa, except that the prevailing conditions are much more irritating to Russia.

The trades' unions in England appear to be suffering the same experiences in the matter of interpreting law by which their aggressive activities have been restrained in this country. Picketting has been declared illegal, and an attempt to boycott a butcher who employed a non-unionist was punished by a fine of \$1,250. The Irish Court of Appeal upheld the decision in this case, though Chief Baron Palles dissented and the House of Lords concurred. It has also been held that a trade union can be proceeded against in its corporate capacity and its funds levied upon for damages and costs. The unions in this country are finding that they have worse enemies than the militia organizations which they are proposing to taboo. The only objection they can make to military bodies, either of the Regular Army or the National Guard, is that they represent the law, which insists that only orderly methods should be pursued, even in obtaining one's obvious rights. No class of men, if they did but know it, are so much indebted to those whose office it is to preserve the peace as those dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread. In times of disorder and public disturbance it is they who must bear the brunt, while the speculator and contractor finds then the opportunity to still further increase their possessions.

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"La Lucha," one of the leading papers of Cuba, in a recent issue paid a high tribute to General Wood, saying: "He is not only a man of great political flexibility, of great prudence, of an exquisite tact, of a deep reserve, and of a subtle and clear-sighted spirit, but also he has the inestimable advantage of perfectly knowing the country, and above all its notable men. This knowledge gives him an indisputable superiority over any other military governor who might come to Cuba, who would need to serve apprenticeship already served by General Wood with singular success." In an interview in the New York "Sun" General Wood thus speaks of Army conditions in Cuba: "Our troops have been well cared for and their health compares favorably with other troops in this country, showing that the island is healthy. They camp out, undertake practice marches similar to those of other troops of the Army and in every way their condition and behavior have been admirable. The municipal governments are in order, the judiciary is entirely reformed and is satisfactory to the people. The people are gentle and easily governed, they are affectionate and tractable. Beggars are never seen. The products of nature are so liberal that the wants of nature are easily supplied."

It is interesting to note that the male nurses in attendance on the President are men of the U. S. Army Hospital Corps, who were detailed for this duty immediately after the shooting of the President from the detachment of the Hospital Corps men on duty with the field hospital exhibit of the Army Medical Department at the Pan-American Exposition. The men selected for this service were Acting Hospital Steward Palmer A. Elliot and Privates Ernest Vollmeyer and John Hodgins. All of these men have completed the excellent course of instruction given at the school for Hospital Corps men in connection with the U. S. Army General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D. C.; besides which Steward Elliot is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital training school for nurses and Private Vollmeyer is a graduate nurse of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City. Private Hodgins is a soldier of nine years military service and long experience in Army hospitals. Much of the attention required in the President's case is of such nature as cannot well be performed by the female nurses in attendance, and the efficiency of these men is such as to have elicited much favorable comment from the staff of attending surgeons.

In the last number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, General J. W. Anderson says: "When an army is largely made up of raw material, the Inspector-General's Department becomes at once one of the most important in the Service. Yet no sooner did the last war break out than this department in our army was emasculated by detaching all the senior officers and making them generals in the line."

Capt. Wm. Birkimer, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., in an article on artillery organization, says in the same magazine: "One of the best signs of the times is the recent uniting of Engineer and Artillery officers on the Board of Engineers. It is a step toward the light. The time is now propitious for the assertion of the principle that public interest should take precedence of corps of individual pride, and the three co-ordinate branches of public service in the great plan of sea coast

defense—Engineers, Ordnance, and Artillery—should work together in unison. It is believed that the tendency of events will inevitably and shortly bring this about. In the uniting the Engineers and Artillery officers as just mentioned, may be discerned the handwriting on the wall that chronicles the end of the ancient order of things. In the reunion for public service of the three branches mentioned, the Artillery will be the one to gain most, professionally and materially—selfishly—because to-day the others are in relatively a far better situation as to the good things of this world, owing to their older corps organization."

We recall the remark of a commercial man of New York, who expressed his astonishment at the attention shown at a summer resort to the young officers in the Army who came there from a nearby fort. "Why," he said, "they don't get any more salary than one of my clerks." This standard of comparison would appear to influence some of the critics who are complaining in published letters of the condescending manner of young Army officers in their intercourse with civilians. In defense of these young men a writer in the New York "Sun" says: "The young American officer, ensign or second lieutenant, is up and down, as he stands and as he behaves, an ornament to his country, and only a little heart would be much disturbed to recognize something of airs surrounding his handsome qualities. As a matter of fact, the American type is more gracefully modest than most officers of foreign armies and navies. But in all cases the military man serves others and not himself; he gives up many civil privileges, he faces danger without the thought of avoidance when it comes in his way of duty, and he submits in proud silence to the frequent enough vulgar insults of persons, who, like 'Civilian,' call him a 'public servant.' It is ten to one that a citizen who dislikes the officers bearing United States commissions is a conscious inferior. The nation will have a higher dignity when it has fewer 'Civilians' who regard the army and navy as beneficiaries in pay, rather than as the fine services of our honor and defense which they are."

A "World" despatch from Bellow's Falls, Vt., informs us that Walter B. Adams, a seaman on the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago, magnanimously takes the responsibility for the much-discussed "loop," according to this story. "While Adams was at the wheel, with the Viscaya in full view, pointing a course with the evident intention of ramming the Brooklyn amidships, the order came through the quartermaster from Commander Hodgkins, the navigating officer, to put the wheel 'hard down,' which would throw the Brooklyn directly toward the Viscaya. Mr. Adams understood the command perfectly, but involuntarily reversed the order and threw the wheel 'hard up,' causing the Brooklyn to swerve to starboard and swinging her away from the Spanish ship. Noticing his mistake instantly, he eased the wheel down, and in getting the ship back to her course the loop was formed, which, Mr. Adams says, was not over half a mile in length. He says his involuntary mistake undoubtedly saved the Brooklyn from being rammed."

As our Army remains in the Philippines the literature on dysentery there is increasing considerably. It has been estimated that our Army doctors have done more in the three years since 1898 to throw light upon the diseases of the Archipelago than the Spanish accomplished in the 300 years of their occupancy. One of the latest contributions on dysentery, which has thus far received the most attention of all the diseases of that climate, is a paper published in the New York "Medical Journal" by Dr. M. H. Bowman, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., dated Island of Negros, June 20. He makes the rather hopeless statement that "medicine in no way seems to influence the course of the disease. It runs its course to the end. We have no power as yet to abort the disease." Amoebic dysentery, however, presents brighter aspects, showing susceptibility to medicines in its earlier stages, before amoebae have penetrated the intestines. Dr. Bowman says acute dysentery is caused by the Shiga bacillus, while the amoebic type is the result of amoebae.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the case of Lieut. James A. Shipton, of the Artillery, has not yet been finally settled by the Secretary of War. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Shipton should have been promoted to be a captain, with rank from July 1, 1901, and he was examined accordingly. He passed a most creditable examination, and was unconditionally recommended for promotion by the examining board. The promotion was not made, however, at that time because of some question of discipline, which occurred during the time that Lieutenant Shipton was major in the 47th regiment of Volunteers. It is understood, and was so stated at the War Department, that there was nothing of a serious nature involved, and it is admitted that Lieutenant Shipton's record is of the very best. Notwithstanding this admission he has not been promoted but is still being carried on the lineal list as a first lieutenant of Artillery. His commission has been made out and is now on the desk of the Secretary of War awaiting his action.

Cavalry officers will no doubt be pleased with the information conveyed to them recently to the effect that requisitions for the full number of cavalry curb bits, model 1892, would be filled now, and that the old Shoe

maker bit will no longer be issued. Now that the issue of the new bit is to be completed it is hoped that the Ordnance department will take up some of the many suggestions as to its improvement that have accumulated in the last few years, as well as hasten the matter of arming the mounted branch with a modern pistol of a pattern as effective as that in use for several years by some foreign services.

It does seem as if the drinking habits of our soldiers are certain to cause trouble. Just now when there is a lull in the canteen agitation, we find the Porto Ricans in arms because the soldiers down there drink Brazilian coffee instead of the Porto Rico article, and recently Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Infantry, commanding at Mayaguez, was interviewed by a reporter with blood in his eye, but set himself right with the community by saying a good word for the native berry. Lieutenant Colonel James A. Buchanan, commanding, came out in a letter in the San Juan "News," explaining why foreign coffee was issued to the troops, the price being the chief reason.

The Navy Department will issue a general order prescribing for line officers of the Navy, tours of duty in the engine room. The details of the plan as originally set forth, however, will be carried out with stringency by the Department, and officers in the line will receive from the Department orders for such service in the engine room. It is hoped that the same results may be obtained by this method as by a general order. The great need of the Navy for junior officers may make it impossible that the plan of alternating tours of six months on the bridge and six in the engine room can be always followed. Few realize how greatly the Navy is handicapped because of its need for additional officers.

The Military and Congressional party which sailed for Manila July 10 on the transport McClellan reached Manila safely on the morning of Sept. 9, after a very comfortable and agreeable voyage. They had brief but interesting glimpses of Gibraltar, Tangier and Malta, reaching Port Said on Aug. 3. There the question arose as to whether their vessel must go through the Suez Canal in quarantine. Captain Grant, quartermaster in charge of the McClellan, took careful counsel with the consular agent of Port Said and with many of the passengers as to the necessity of quarantine, which would of course prevent his passengers from going ashore and having a much desired trip to Cairo and the Pyramids. They were finally permitted to go ashore at Ismailia and made the desired trip.

The disease epidemic on the Island of Malta, known as Malta fever and supposed to be restricted within very narrow limits, has been observed in the Philippines by Captain and Assistant Surgeon J. J. Curry, U. S. V., who believes that it is a widespread affection in tropical regions. Since his return from Manila he has seen eight cases in the United States Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark. Five of these were men who had been in the Philippines, one was a hospital steward who had become infected in Cuba, and two were sailors who had been in West Indian and South and Central American waters. Dr. Curry says that in our Southern States there are instances of fever that are neither typically typhoid nor typically malarial, and many of them may be examples of Malta fever. In the Hot Springs cases the diagnosis had been that of rheumatism. The New York "Medical Journal" says: "These studies of Dr. Curry's convey once again the lesson that tropical diseases should be investigated more systematically than has heretofore been the case in this country and that tropical medicine should be taught in our schools. Most of the work, naturally, will in all probability fall upon the Medical Corps of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Hospital Service, but the results of their labors will be of great utility in civil life, particularly in the mercantile marine."

In the House of Commons the Under Secretary for War stated in reply to an inquiry from our friend of the Cuban War, Captain Lee, that from Jan. 1 to July 27 the number of men who passed into the Service was 25,700, of whom 8,668 were specials. For militia there were in the same period 22,369 recruits. In 1900 the number of recruits obtained was 49,260 for the Regular Army, and 37,853 for the militia. In 1899 the numbers were 42,700 for the Regular Army and 40,653 for the militia.

The expenses of our Government during the months of July and August last were nearly \$13,000,000 less than in the same months last year, the principal item of reduction being in military expenditures.

The August expenses of the War Department this year were only \$9,320,615, as against \$15,231,700 last year. The expenses of the Navy Department, on the other hand, increased by about half a million dollars, but the interest payments decreased from \$3,170,081 to \$2,463,023.

United States Judge Estee has decided that all Chinese born in the Hawaiian Islands are American citizens, no matter under what Government they were born.

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Another chapter was closed in the avenging of the assassination of Private George O. Hill, Co. H, 16th Inf., in July, 1900, at Iloilo on July 5, when Julian Confesor and Agustin Jaloca were executed. Three weeks before one of the principals of the crime as well as the sergeant of police, who had transmitted the orders of Presidente Julian Confesor to the two miserable policeman who carried it out, were hanged. The two men hanged on July 5 had been at different times presidents of the Pueblo of Cabatuan, and Julian Confesor was filling that office when arrested by Capt. E. F. Glenn, Judge Advocate of the Department.

The Manila "New American" of July 9 said: "General Chaffee's office and all the military offices of the Division of the Philippines are now located at the Estado Mayor. The transfer was completed Sunday, and yesterday morning there was a hum in the old military headquarters, which have been vacant for many months. The Ayuntamiento is as silent as the grave. The click of the typewriter has gone from the old Adjutant General's office, and the Military Governor's office is taking a semi-holiday. The civil insular departments are expected to move in this week. The Adjutant General's Department now occupies the first floor of the Estado Mayor and has perhaps the coolest location in the building. The commanding general, chief quartermaster and chief surgeon occupy the second floor and they suffer more or less from the heat. Electric fans have been ordered for the building and this provision will add greatly to the comfort of the clerks."

General Chaffee, accompanied by Generals Wheaton and Funston, visited Dagupan, on July 14. General Smith and staff, with H and G companies of the 17th Inf., the regimental band, the native band and a contingent of the native police, met the party at the train. The city was in a furore of excitement when word came of the contemplated visit, and native and Chinese business men at once commenced to decorate, many of them festooning with red, white and blue the front of their residences and business houses. Despite the distinguished General Chaffee, General Funston was the cynosure of Filipino eyes, Americans pointing him out to them as the captor of Aguinaldo. H and G companies, led by the regimental band, presented a perfect front and step as the guests of honor were taken to General Smith's cozy home, where they spent the night, leaving for Manila Monday morning at 6 o'clock. General Chaffee was much pleased with the situation in Pangasinan. He found Dagupan in a high state of sanitation," as one scribe said, "almost perfect health and a half battalion of well disciplined troops as ever garrisoned a post or city." The province has a population of 302,178, the greater portion belonging to the Pangasinan race. There are twenty-nine towns of more or less importance, and villages numbering 364. Lingayen, the capital and a telegraph and military station, is well built and has a population of 14,120. The staple products are rye, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and cocoanuts. Coffee, chocolate and indigo are raised to a small extent, although the soil and climate are well adapted to their special cultivation. The province receives its name from the large deposits of common salt which are found within its limits, the word Pangasinan meaning a place where salt is made. The land traffic and much of the mercantile business is controlled by the Chinese. The province has been completely pacified.

Lieutenant Colonel Caballes, the insurgent officer of Cailles' command who refused to surrender with his general and bolted from Pangasinan at the eleventh hour, has ordered the assassination of Cailles, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, and others, and has been perpetrating horrible acts of cruelty on the peaceful inhabitants of Laguna province, terrorizing all in his neighborhood. With such acts as these Caballes is putting terror in the hearts of all the inhabitants of the more remote districts of Laguna, especially the official class. The outlawed ex-insurgent has now about two hundred rifles under him. Caballes has received considerably over one hundred rifles from General Malvar's command to enable him to hold his own.

The remains of Señor Jose Buencamino, former Presidente of San Miguel de Mayumo, were recently recovered through the persistent efforts of Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., and his scouts. The bodies of the five American soldiers murdered at the same time have not yet been discovered, says the Manila "Times." The first chapter of this succession of crimes dates back to Oct. 30, 1900, when Señor Jose Buencamino, then Presidente of San Miguel, visited Baluag, accompanied by an escort of seven soldiers of the 35th Inf., U. S. V., on official business. On their return trip just after leaving Maasin, the small party was suddenly fired on at close range by an overwhelming number of insurgents and before they could extricate themselves from their carromatas to make a proper defense they found they were in the hands of their captors.

Reports received at the War Department state that the traffic in child-selling is confined to the natives in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. The traffic comes as a result of the improvidence of the people, and families who have been stricken by famine do not hesitate to seek relief by the sale of their children. Major J. S. Pettit, 1st Inf., the commander of the second district in that department, says that he has about broken up the traffic which has been going on in children of the Tirenanya, a degenerate race south of Cattabado.

## PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

From official material compiled in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the following abstract has been prepared concerning the important Province of Pampanga, P. I. The province has 1,413,760 acres, which makes it nearly twice the size of the State of Rhode Island. The country has every variety of surface, being mountainous in the western part and nearly level in the centre and south. The temperature is cool and delightful.

All the towns of the interior are within wagon road or trail communication with the capital, which is Bacolor, and thence with Manila, which is but 36 miles distant. The rivers are navigable and on them is carried a large trade in native products with Manila. The Manila and Dagupan Railroad brings many of its principal towns in communication with Manila bay, and the gulf of Lingayen, an arm of the China sea. The railroad is paralleled by a telegraph line.

The population numbers 223,922, six times as large as the State of Nevada. The inhabitants are the race from whom the province takes its name Pampanga. In the mountains are a few Negritos. This population is distributed among 25 towns, 328 villages and 297 rural dis-

tricts. The capital, Bacolor, on the Betis river, not far from the head of the Pampanga delta, is a town 17,100 inhabitants. It is well built, has a fine court house and a monument to the memory of Anday Salazar, Governor General of the island in 1762-4, 1776. Arayat, Candaba, Macabebe, San Fernando have each a population of 14,000. There are twelve other towns with an area 5,000.

The agricultural products of the province are estimated at \$1,210,000, the staples being rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and indigo. The annual value of forest products is \$182,380,000. The fishing interests are also becoming very extensive, and there is a considerable development of mechanical industry.

Under the military organization in 1900, after the general campaign for the suppression of the rebellion, the Department of Northern Luzon, was created on May 4, 1900, under command of Major General Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V. Brigadier General Fred. D. Grant was assigned to the command of its 5th District. Subsequent operations took place against the bands of outlaws which had taken refuge in the mountains, and resulted in breaking up further serious opposition to United States authority. The local civil government is meeting with great success. The inhabitants are beginning to realize the advantage of stable government and, as a consequence, great advancement is being made in every branch of industry.

## LIEUTENANT ALTSTAETTER'S CAPTIVITY.

The physical condition of Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, made quite an impression on all beholders when they marched into their old quarters at Willet's Point, L. I., last week. The New York "Sun" reporter was moved to say: "Both officers and men are in fine physical condition, their clear eyes and clear complexions being a sufficient guarantee of the truth of the statement so often made and so often disputed that the climate of the Philippines is healthful." Lieut. F. W. Altstaetter chatted interestingly of his capture in August, 1900, by the insurgents. He was out inspecting a road to see what repairs would be wanted. The Filipinos introduced themselves with a volley, hitting three men, one of whom was killed instantly. The rebels told the lieutenant that he would be killed if he tried to escape. He was treated fairly well, though the insurgents were often hard pushed. If he went out of the house a guard always went with him.

One day, when they had grown careless, he made a break and ran for it. His guards had laid down their guns and that was his chance. He had been quietly preparing for it for some time and had his pockets pretty well-filled with hardtack which he had managed to steal. It was in a mountain road or trail that he made the dash. The forest growth was densely thick. Into this he plunged and got so good a start before they could get their guns in their hands that he was out of sight when they began firing. He heard them come floundering through the brush, but they came only a little distance before they gave up the chase. He knew the general direction of places by the course of the mountain streams and tramped on all that day. But the country all about there was swarming with Filipinos and he was caught by a band belonging to the same command that had held him prisoner. Altogether he was free only about thirty hours.

Naturally the Lieutenant was not looking for a very agreeable reception at the camp and the actual fact was almost absurd in comparison with what might naturally have been expected after the dire threats of what would happen if he ever attempted to get away. The officer in command merely looked up when he was brought in and said calmly in Spanish:

"Now, Altstaetter, why did you do it?"

That was all he ever heard about it except that they said they were not uneasy after he ran away, as they knew he never would get out of the mountains.

The officers talked freely of their chances of success in driving the Americans out. They pinned all their hope on the election of Mr. Bryan. They had a translation of an editorial in a New York paper which gave them much encouragement, and they passed it from hand to hand with much enthusiasm. They also had a translation of one of Senator Hoar's speeches which gave them much comfort and hope. Eventually over three months' captivity, Lieutenant Altstaetter was exchanged for a Filipino major.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: China, Sept. 12; Doric, Sept. 20; Nippon Maru, Sept. 27; Peru, Oct. 5; Coptic, Oct. 15; American Maru, Oct. 23; City of Peking, Oct. 31; Gaelic, Nov. 7. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sierra, Sept. 11.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of China, Sept. 10; Empress of India, Oct. 7; Empress of Japan, Nov. 5. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, Sept. 20; Aorangi, Oct. 12.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Tacoma, Sept. 14; Braemer, Oct. 5; Duke of Fife, Oct. 16; Olympia, Nov. 11.

## EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines, Prof. F. W. Atkinson, which covers the time from the enactment of the Philippine school law to June 30, 1901, it is stated that out of 487 soldier applicants for positions as teachers 79 had passed and been assigned to schools. The Archipelago has been divided into eighteen divisions, each in charge of a division superintendent. The greatest present need is adequate and suitable school buildings. Among the Army officers whose reports on the schools under their care are quoted are Major Cornelius Gardner, 13th Inf., governor of Tayabas province, and Gen. J. G. Ballance, U. S. V. (major, U. S. A.), and Capt. H. S. Kerrick, U. S. V. Major Gardner says that the Tagalog children, male and female, are the most precocious he has ever seen. "If properly managed hereafter," he says, "the Bureau of Education in these islands, with good American teachers in every pueblo, can be more beneficial than troops in preventing revolutions. When the children are on our side, we naturally have the mothers, and the mothers, especially among the Tagalogs, carry the influence." At Laogag

there is a night school of 80 adults for the study of English. An interesting change is noted in the attitude of the Filipino teachers in Manila, who are eager for the substitution of English for Spanish in the schools.

It may be noted in this connection that the recent arrival at Manila of 500 school teachers on the transport Thomas practically marks the completion of the work of selecting American teachers for service in the Philippines. Of the 1,000 teachers desired, 781 had then been appointed, at the date of the report, either absolutely or provisionally, since which time other appointments have been made, thus completing the quota.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, wife of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who passed away Saturday, Aug. 31, at Tarrytown, N. Y., was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bodine, daughter of Hon. Aaron Bodine, and influential and highly respected citizen of Orange County. When Sumpter was fired upon Mrs. Hamilton's two brothers, one a minor, joined Colonel Van Wyck's Regiment, and at the battle of Bull Run both lost their lives for their country.

The recently announced death of Mrs. William McE. Dye, widow of the late General Dye, will recall to many Navy officers who have seen service in the Far East the unvarying kindness and open-handed hospitality of General Dye during the period of his service as military advisor and chief tactical officer for his Majesty, the present King of Korea.

Miss Mary R. Kidder, who died at Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 3, was the wife of Medical Director B. H. Kidder, U. S. N.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Ball, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, died on Sept. 10, from heart failure, on board the revenue steamer Guthrie, at Baltimore, Md. He was sixty-four years old and was made chief engineer on June 24, 1874.

Mrs. Susan W. Tilley, mother of Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley, U. S. N., died in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 11. She was ninety years old.

The commandant of Wisconsin, M. L. L. U. S., announced in a memorial order, issued Aug. 20, the death of Mr. De Wayne Stebbins, a companion of this commandant, at his home in Algoma, Kewaunee, Co., Wisconsin, June 12th, 1901. He was appointed Acting Midshipman and entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, May 20, 1852, resigning therefrom after a service of three years, in 1855. Mr. Stebbins applied for reappointment in the U. S. Naval Service, but being impatient of delay, on August 15, of that year he enlisted in Co. K, 21st Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. He remained with the 21st Wisconsin until Oct. 1st, 1862, when he was discharged in order to accept appointment in the Navy, where both by inclination and education he was fitted to serve his country best. He was appointed Acting Master's Mate, Oct. 1st, 1862; was promoted to Acting Ensign, November 20th, 1862, and to Acting Master, July 22nd, 1864. He took part in operations on the lower Mississippi and the Gulf. Engagements with shore batteries at Haines Bluff, Yazoo River, Sherman's repulse at Chickashaw Bayou, the capture of Arkansas Post Running Batteries at Vicksburg, Warrenton, engagements at Grand Gulf, investment of Vicksburg until surrender, the Red River expedition under Admiral Porter, Mobile under Admiral Farragut and the Gulf Squadron. He served on the U. S. S. Cincinnati, U. S. S. Mound City, Monitor Kickapoo, U. S. S. Portmouth.

Corporal Charles Bailey, Co. I, Battalion of Engineers, was drowned off the Government Reservation at Willets Point, L. I., Sept. 8. A boat in which he was sailing capsized, and after he had helped his two companions to get a grip on the upturned craft, Bailey attempted to swim ashore to obtain assistance. He had gone half way when he threw up his hands and sank before his friends who were powerless to render him any help.

Assistant Paymaster, F. G. Pyne, U. S. N., will sail for the Island of Guam on an Army transport about Oct. 1. He has been assigned to duty there as Pay Officer, Purchasing Pay Officer, General Storekeeper, and as Pay Officer of the station ship, relieving Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano, who will proceed home as soon as Paymaster Pyne arrives at Guam.

## CAREER OF GENERAL MCKEEVER.

Brevet Brigadier General Chauncey McKeever, Colonel U. S. A. retired, whose death we briefly noted in the Army and Navy Journal last week, was a son of Commodore McKeever of the United States Navy. He was born in Maryland, and when graduated from the U. S. Military Academy on July 1, 1849, was promoted to brevet 2nd Lieutenant, First Artillery. His first active service was in Florida, against the Seminole Indians during 1849-50. During his long service he was on duty at the Military Academy, as assistant professor of mathematics from August, 1851, to Sept. 6, 1855. In Indian hostilities on Puget Sound in 1855 and 1866, Utah expedition 1858 and 1859, and took part in the march to Oregon, 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he served as instructor of artillery to Major W. T. Sherman's command at Washington, and was assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Heintzelman, June 12 to July 31, 1861, and on the staff of General McDowell, July 31 to August 3, of the same year, being engaged in the defences of Washington and the Manassas Campaign, participating in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was made assistant Adjutant General with rank of Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, and was on the staff of General Fremont from August 28 to November 20, 1861. In the Virginia Peninsula Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, action of Oak Grove, battle of Glendale and Battle of Malvern Hill and in the Northern Virginia Campaign in which he was engaged in the Battle of Manassas. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. G. of Volunteers, Aug. 20, 1862. He was made a brevet Lieutenant Colonel September 24, 1864, for meritorious and faithful services during the Rebellion, brevet Colonel, March 13, 1865 for diligent, faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant General's Department during the Rebellion, brevet Brig. General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, March 3, 1875, and Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, February 28, 1887. After the War, he served as Adjutant General in the Department of the

Missouri, Dept. of the East, Dept. of the Texas, Division and Dept. of the South, Division of the Pacific and Dept. of Cal., and in the Adjutant General's office at Washington. After serving as Assistant General, Division of the Missouri, in 1891 and at the Dept. of the Missouri until the summer of 1893, he was retired from active service August 31, 1893.

On returning to America at the outbreak of the Civil War he was offered a higher position in the Southern ranks but he never wavered in his loyalty to the flag. Mrs. McKeever died about a year ago in Washington, D. C. General McKeever is survived by three daughters—the Misses Helen C. and Eliza Morgan and Mrs. H. J. Purdy. The family visited Europe this summer on account of the health of Miss Helen McKeever. The mother of General McKeever, Mrs. Mary F. McKeever, who is the widow of Commodore McKeever, U. S. N., is living at an advanced age, and with her daughter, Mrs. Roseplaster, resides with her son, J. Lawrence McKeever, at 184 Lexington avenue, New York City. General McKeever's eldest sister is Mrs. Speiden, wife of William Speiden, of the U. S. Custom Service. The time for the obsequies has not been set. Interment will be in the Chauncey vault, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. General McKeever was very popular with the Army and Navy contingent who make the national capital their home and who, with the Senators and Representatives, will miss the heart-welcome of the home in H street.

#### PERSONALS.

Lieut. L. C. Brown, Art. Corps, expects to leave Fort Hunt, Va., next week on a short vacation.

Capt. T. Usin, of the Japanese Navy, arrived in New York from England Sept. 8, en route to Japan.

Gen. M. V. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan returned this week to Governors Island from a month's pleasant vacation spent at Atlantic City, N. J.

Rear Admiral Chas. O'Neill, U. S. N., returned to Washington, D. C., this week from a three months' vacation.

Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from an extensive tour and is now at 1800 R street, N. W.

Capt. C. A. Devol, Quartermaster, U. S. A., was a visitor in Buffalo, N. Y., this week, afterwards returning to New York City.

Capt. J. L. Knowlton, Art. Corps, lately at Lafayette, Md., joined at Fort Fremont, S. C., this week and at once assumed command of the post.

Capt. T. N. Horn, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. J., this week from a short leave taken on his arrival at this post from Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d U. S. Inf., is doing temporary duty at Governors Island, awaiting the arrival of his regiment in New York from the Philippines. It comes by way of the Suez Canal.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. Van Arsdale Andrews, Art. Corps, and son, Malcolm P. Andrews, are visiting in Buffalo, at the residence of Mrs. William E. Otto, 51 Park St., the daughter of Colonel Andrews.

Major General Brooke has selected for duty as A. D. C. on his staff in succession to Major T. R. Adams, Capt. E. C. Landon, of the Artillery, a bright and capable officer who was graduated from West Point in 1896.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, Chief Commissary at Governors Island, was robbed of some silverware recently, but the thief has been captured and the articles recovered. The matter was much exaggerated in the daily press.

The Commandery of California, M.O.L.L., U. S., whose headquarters are at 224 Sansome street, San Francisco, held a reception and banquet on Wednesday, September 11, 1901, at 9 o'clock p.m., at the Occidental Hotel, in honor of Major General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. Army.

McNeil, the Confederate Cavalry leader who rode into Cumberland, Md., one night during the Civil War with his "Rangers" and captured Generals Crooke and Kelly of the Union Army, attended a reunion of his old command at Moorefield, West Va., and was lionized at Cumberland, where he stopped on his way home, Aug. 31.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford has returned to her Washington residence after spending the summer with her daughter at Hawthorn Inn, E. Gloucester, Mass. Miss Bradford's marriage to the Reverend E. D. Johnson, of St. Paul's parish, Brunswick, Maine, will take place early in 1902. Miss Katharine E. Bradford is at Senator Frye's camp on the Maine Lakes—spending some days with the Senator's grand daughters. Miss Kese May Bradford will spend the winter at "Box Wood," Miss Rishard Lill Gus Wold's School at Old Lyme, Conn.

John R. Gilmore, so well known by his nom de plume of "Edmund Kirke," has in his possession at his home, Hill View, on Lake George, New York, the peak of the staff from which flew the flag over the Bishop's Palace, in the City of Mexico, when it was captured by our troops under General Scott. It was made into a cane, bearing an inscription, and presented by Gen. William Worth to his cousin, Judge Worth Edmunds, equally well known as a jurist and as an advocate of the doctrine of Spiritualism, who was the father of Mrs. Gilmore.

Lady Sarah Wilson, the British heroine of the Siege of Mafeking, and her husband, Capt. Gordon Wilson, arrived at New York, Sept. 7, on the Celtic. They will remain in this country until the first week in October and view the yacht races. They went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain a few days, and then go to Newport. Lady Sarah is connected by marriage with two American families. She is a sister of the Duke of Marlborough, who married Mrs. Louis C. Hamersley. Lady Randolph Churchill, daughter of Lawrence Jerome, and who afterward became the wife of Lieut. George Cornwallis West, is a sister-in-law of Lady Sarah.

When Col. John L. Clem, who had been stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico, for two years as quartermaster, recently left there for his new station at San Antonio, Tex., the military band and Porto Rico band, with a large number of friends accompanied him to the steamer. Of that officer the San Juan "News" said: "Colonel Clem has earned the respect and admiration of all by his close attention to his official affairs even to the smallest details. Even when busiest he was always affable, obliging, and ready to grant favors to the humblest. His departure is much regretted by a large circle of friends who feel that he will soon be as much appreciated in San Antonio as here."

Col. D. Perry, U. S. A. has arrived at Trenton, N. J. from Dedham, Mass.

Major J. A. Lundein, Art. Corps, has joined at Fort Cagwell, N. C., and taken command of that fort.

Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea, U. S. N., sailed from New York Sept. 10, en route to join the U. S. S. Machias at Colon.

Col. Edward Hunter, U. S. A., returned to Governors Island, N. Y., this week from a short leave spent at Willimantic, Conn.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps, on a short leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting at 271 Porter avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. T. C. Lebo, 14th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is visiting in Washington, D. C., with the family at the Raleigh.

Lieut. G. O. Hubbard, Art. Corps, arrived at Fort Preble, Me., Sept. 7, and soon afterwards left to join for duty at Fort Greble, R. I.

Lieut. H. H. Sheen, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Adams, R. I., and has taken command of the 7th Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was in Montana when informed of the attack upon President McKinley, at once started for the East.

Lieut. J. S. E. Young, 8th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Sullivans Island, S. C., and from there goes to Havana to join his regiment in Cuba.

Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., recently at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on inspection duty, is spending a few weeks on leave before rejoining at Fort Myer, Va.

Major D. L. Brainard, Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., New York, lately at Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., has returned to duty at the Army Building.

Medical Director George F. Winslow, U. S. N., who has been on leave at New Bedford, Mass., will join the Navy Recruiting Station at Boston on Oct. 1.

Chief Sailmaker John J. Byrne, U. S. N., who was placed on the retired list on Sept. 9, was appointed Jan. 11, 1875 from New York, and stood No. 4 in his grade.

Major Chas. McClure, 14th Inf., on duty for some time past in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, expects to leave Washington about Sept. 30 to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., who went to Buffalo on the evening of Sept. 6 on hearing of the attack upon President McKinley, rejoined at Governors Island Sept. 9.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie was relieved from duty as Acting Secretary of War on Monday by Col. Carey H. Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, who returned last Saturday evening from the Adirondacks.

Lieut. H. B. Ferguson, C. E., leaves Manila for Washington, D. C., to enter upon duty in the office of Major General Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, whose return from the Philippines is soon expected.

Mrs. W. K. McCue, wife of Lieut. W. K. McCue, 1st U. S. Infantry, who is at present in the Philippine Islands, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Westcott, of 647 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Asst. Surg. Attie W. Williams, U. S. A., and bride, to whose romantic marriage we have heretofore referred, expect to leave New York in a few days for San Juan, en route to Mayaguez, P. R., the doctor's new station.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Webber Biddle announce the marriage of their daughter, Edna, to Assistant Surgeon Mack Stone, U. S. N., on Wednesday, September 11th, 1901, at the First Presbyterian Church, Healdsburg, Cal.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, U. S. N., has resigned to take effect Sept. 16. He entered the Service Aug. 11, 1896, being appointed from California. His last duty was on the U. S. S. Yorktown, on the Asiatic Station.

An important addition to the garrison of Fort Howard, Md., occurred on Sept. 7, when the wife of Capt. H. L. Applewhite, Art. Corps, gave birth to twin daughters. The captain and his wife have received many congratulations.

We referred last week to the enlisted men at Fort McPherson, Ga., who were made sick recently by ptomaine poisoning and sent to hospital. We are pleased to be able to announce that none of the cases proved serious and all the men have been returned to duty.

The vacancy in the French Academy of Sciences, caused by the death of Dr. Potain, the celebrated heart specialist, has been filled by the election of Dr. Laveran, an Army surgeon, who is a professor at Val de Grace. There was a spirited contest for the place, Dr. Laveran being elected by 40 votes to 26 cast for Prof. Ricket, the eminent physiologist.

H. M. Whitney has been appointed by the U. S. Circuit Court, at Chicago, custodian of property belonging to Oberlin W. Carter, and claimed by the Government. Other property upon which the Government will attempt to levy has been traced to New York. The proceedings instituted in Chicago are ancillary to bills filed in the Federal Courts of New York and New Jersey.

Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., in charge of public work at Baracoa, in the province of Santiago, has just rendered an interesting report upon the industrial conditions of the place. A year ago there were no roads passable in the city. This has all been remedied by the building of a good macadamized road through the city. There are as yet no public roads in the country and consequently no need for four wheel wagons.

Pay Director O. H. Eldredge, U. S. N., who will be transferred to the retired list on Sept. 21 with the rank of Rear Admiral, entered the Service July 10, 1861, as Assistant Paymaster, being attached to the store ship supply of the North Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons. He also served with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and after the war at Pensacola, Fla., Asiatic Station, South Pacific and South Atlantic Stations and other places. He was promoted paymaster Feb. 6, 1862, pay inspector July 3, 1871, and pay director Aug. 31, 1881.

Second Lieut. Thomas Boyd Crockett, recently appointed and assigned to the 24th Inf., is the son of John S. Crockett, of Seattle. He went to the Philippines as a private in Capt. George Fortson's company, and soon afterward was appointed first lieutenant in the 35th Volunteers. He was then given command of a body of native scouts. About one month ago he received his commission as a second lieutenant of the provisional regiment of Philippine scouts. Crockett's younger brother accompanied him as a private to the Philippines, after having seen service in Cuba, and also won a Volunteer commission. He was commissioned second lieutenant of cavalry about a month ago.

Mrs. C. E. Blunt is at Lennox, Mass., for the present. Lieut. S. V. McClure, U. S. A., retired, is at Danville, Pa.

Capt. W. S. McBride, 7th U. S. Inf., is at Hillsborough, Ind.

Major F. E. Etonhead, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. E. T. Winston, U. S. A., has left New York City for Middletown, N. Y.

Capt. J. McI. Carter, 14th Cav. has left Fort Leavenworth, Kan. for Fort Logan, Colo.

Capt. W. C. Babcock, 18th U. S. Cav. should now be addressed at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Lieut. Chas. H. Boice, 7th U. S. Cav., lately visiting in New York, sailed Sept. 11 for Havana to join his regiment.

Major en. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., seems to be first favorite for the position of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Major Medemore Crawford, Art. Corps, now in Havana, will shortly leave for New York to take command Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Capt. W. H. Coffin and his Field Battery have returned to Fort Hamilton from a profitable practice march through Long Island.

Major H. A. Reed, Art. Corps, who has been stationed in Porto Rico for quite a while will soon leave for the United States to take station at Sullivans Island.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Evans, daughter of the late Professor Asher B. Evans, to Capt. Thomas Francis Lyons, U. S. M. C. The wedding will occur this fall.

Lieut. A. E. Waldron, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Key West Barracks Sept. 6, and after a few weeks' leave spent at Orr's Mills, Orange County, N. Y., will join at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, will succeed Major W. M. Black, C. E., in command of Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., when the 3d Battalion, C. E. moves to Washington Barracks, D. C., which will not be long now.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah Albertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Frank Hunter, of Norristown, Pa., and Mr. Theodore Lane Bean. Mr. Bean is a son of the late Col. Theodore W. Bean, of Norristown, and a brother of Capt. William H. Bean, U. S. A. Miss Hunter's father is assistant treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Henderson announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Clark DeWitt Dudley, U. S. A., on Thursday, Aug. 28, at Oakland, Cal.

Lieut. Frederick Lewis Perry, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mary Hooper Jouett, daughter of Major Wm. B. Hooper, were married Sept. 4 at three o'clock in the parlor of the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. Rev. F. W. Champett, of Trinity Church, officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride. Only a few relatives and intimate friends were present. The bride was attended by Miss Gertrude Bates, and the best man was Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cavalry, U. S. A. A wedding luncheon followed the ceremony and Lieutenant and Mrs. Perry left on the evening train for the East. They are en route to Havana, where Lieutenant Perry's company is stationed.

What is said to be the first grand opera written in America is to have its initial production at Washington, D. C., on Nov. 4. It is the work of Bandmaster Francisco Fanciulli, of the 71st Regt., New York, formerly leader of the Marine Band at Washington. The opera is founded on Longfellow's poem of the courtship of Miles Standish, and will have the name of "Priscilla the Maid of Plymouth." The libretto is by Isaac F. Eaton, a reputed descendant of minister who came over on the Mayflower. The soprano who will take the role of Priscilla is Miss Rose Cecilia Shay, and John Alden will be represented by a tenor, while big bluff Miles will be impersonated by a basso profundo. The composer makes John Alden a more positive character than he appears in the poem.

"Harper's Weekly" has a likeness of Capt. Geo. C. Reiter, U. S. Navy, of whom it says: "In the event of serious trouble in Colombia the man who will see that the interests of the United States do not suffer is likely to be Capt. George Cook Reiter, of the Wisconsin. Captain Reiter is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865. His progress through the various grades of the Service has been steady, and he has seen a variety of duties. There is scarcely a station to which he has not been attached, and he has had considerable land duty. During the Spanish-American War he commanded one of the smaller warships. He attained his present rank two years ago." The same paper has a portrait of the Central Squad, Manila Police, with portraits of Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, and 1st Lieut. Philip K. Sweet.

The marriage of Miss Louise Poole, daughter of Major D. C. Poole, U. S. A., to Dr. Frank F. Bowman was celebrated in Grace Episcopal Church, Madison, Wis., Sept. 3. Rev. Henry B. Robinson of Racine performed the ceremony. It was a ceremony of unusual beauty and solemnity. The church decorations were white asters and smilax. On each side of the altar was a standard holding a row of candles imbedded in asters and wreaths of smilax. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. The six ushers, Lieut. J. Hudson Poole, U. S. A., brother of the bride, and Messrs. Fred C. Ellis of Milwaukee, Chester D. Cleveland, of Oshkosh; Stanley C. Hanks, Louis D. Sumner and J. H. Bowman, brother of the groom, were followed by the bridesmaid, Miss Sherley Fuller, gowned in white figured organdie over liberty silk and carrying pink roses. Then followed the bride on the arm of her father, she being gowned in the white satin wedding dress of her great grandmother, rich with the yellowing effect of age. Her point lace veil she secured in Brussels while abroad last winter and she carried pink roses. The best man was Dr. Arthur T. Holbrook. The reception at Major Poole's Maple Bluff cottage was attended by some 60 people. The guests were served from two long tables, the bridal party being seated at a round table in the center. The decorations of the feast were arranged in cornstalks and golden rod—the cottage being radiant with asters. In the reception at the cottage, Mrs. Rose M. Bowman, mother of the groom and Major Poole assisted the bride and groom in receiving. There was dancing in canvas spread in the grass. The bride's bouquet was duly scrambled for by the young ladies and captured by Miss Fuller, to whom fate also smiled by locating the ring in her division of the wedding cake. With it was a beautiful wedding and the bride is known as a most charming lady, traveled, accomplished and gracious. Dr. and Mrs. Bowman will be at home after Nov. 1 at 21 East Johnson street, Madison, Wis.

Lieut. W. H. Clendenin, U. S. A., is at Palonian Springs, Ky.

Col. C. L. Cooper, U. S. A. is a recent arrival at Fort Logan, Colo.

Lieut. R. W. Walker, 8th U. S. Cav., is on duty at Fort Gibson, L.T.

Col. John L. Tiernon, Art. Corps, has joined at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

Capt. Philip Ward, Art. Corps, on leave of absence, is visiting in Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, U. S. A., was married at Reno, Nev., Sept. 7 to Miss Mary Barkley.

Lieut. E. D. Warfield, 11th U. S. Inf., from Porto Rico, is on a visit to Baltimore, Md.

Col. E. P. Volumn, U. S. A., who is travelling abroad was at Baden Baden, Germany, on Aug. 29.

Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., has left Canada for Grand View House, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., and Mrs. Swayne, will locate for the winter in 52d street, New York. They are now at Southampton, L. I.

Miss Roberta C. Potts, daughter of Capt. Robert Potts, U. S. N., retired, has sailed for the Continent on the *Vanderbilt*, for an absence of at least a year of study abroad.

Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar, U. S. N., President of the Light House Board at Washington, D. C., has quarters at the Ebbitt House during the absence from the city of his family.

1st Lieut. F. S. Long, U. S. A., reported for duty at Fort Dade, Fla., on Sept. 6. Twenty-three recruits arrived on Sept. 4, from Columbus Barracks, and forty-four on Sept. 7, from Jefferson Barracks.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York City Sept. 10, per steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana was Major William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., chief of the sanitary bureau at Havana. Major Gorgas is en route for Buffalo.

The marriage of Mr. Gaillard Hunt and Miss Mollie Goodfellow will take place in Washington, D. C., in October. Mr. Hunt is a brother of Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, now Governor of Porto Rico.

Mrs. Walker, the mother of Lieut. Philip Walker, U. S. A., is still with her mother and brother, Major Baylor, at their summer home near Winchester, Va. Lieutenant Walker is in the Philippines with his regiment.

Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Lamberton, U. S. N., have returned from a summering in Massachusetts, and the Captain has resumed his seat at the Light House Board meetings. Their daughters are visiting the family of Judge Claybaugh, in Maryland.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment, arrived in New York Sept. 9, and went on to Woodstock, Vermont, to spend a leave of absence. He has been somewhat indisposed of late, but doubtless the bracing air of Vermont will soon restore him.

Lieut. Comdr. R. N. Griffin, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Griffin, have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., from Jordan White Sulphur Springs, Va., where they passed the summer. The Jordan Springs were quite popular this summer and are noted for their medicinal waters and hot sulphur baths, and the hotel has the finest table found in Virginia.

Capt. J. L. Knowlton, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Fremont, S. C., has, owing to the paucity of officers, not only to command the post but to perform the duties of adjt., Q. M., commissary, ordnance, signal, recruiting, range and engineer officer, exchange officer, librarian and summary court. Truly a varied daily task.

Among those of the intimate friends of the President and Mrs. McKinley who have gone to Buffalo are Pay Inspector and Mrs. Stephen Rand, of the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Rand is very intimate with the President's family, and the good taste and judgment shown by Mrs. Rand have endeared her to many friends.

Major C. M. McClure, of the 14th Inf., who has been stationed for so long a time at the War Department as assistant to the Judge Advocate General, and who has served with such credit in such capacity, has, upon his own request, been detached from the Department and ordered to Fort Wayne, Michigan, to take command of the battalion of the 14th Infantry now stationed there.

While Charles Sigsbee, a young son of Captain Sigsbee, U. S. N., was enjoying himself with Mrs. Sigsbee and a party on a boating excursion on the great South Bay, L. I., a few days since, and was bent on capturing a crab from the bow of the boat, he lost his balance and tumbled overboard. Mrs. Sigsbee promptly seized her young hopeful by the collar and hauled him aboard. No damage was done save the wetting of the boy's clothes.

1st Lieuts. John McClintock, 5th Cav., and Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., have been appointed aides-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding Department of the Missouri. They have been ordered to proceed to Omaha, Neb. The former officer is well known in the New York Guard, where he occupied positions of prominence for some years. He was appointed to the Army as a second lieutenant of the 11th Inf., March 22, 1899. Lieutenant Wills was appointed from Tennessee, as a second lieutenant of the 12th Inf., Oct. 10, 1898.

The announcement that Mr. H. G. Squiers, Secretary of the U. S. Legation of Pekin, and formerly of the Army, proposes to give to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, his rare collection of Chinese art objects consisting of porcelain, bronzes, and carvings, has subjected that gentleman to much unpleasant criticism based upon the assumption that the collection consists of objects taken from the Chinese during the Boxer disturbances. Mr. Runge, a New York dealer in Chinese art objects declares that Mr. Squiers' collection came for the most part from the palace of Yen Li Sen, the Treasurer of the Empire, who had his head cut off because he showed himself so friendly to the foreigners, protecting them whenever he could. Mr. Runge says: "Now Yen Li Sen was one of the most expert connoisseurs in porcelains there was in all China and his collection of art objects, which was worth \$300,000 or \$400,000, was famous." He adds that Mr. Squiers was one of the chief purchasers at the sale of this collection when it was sold by Bishop Fairer, the French Roman Catholic bishop in Pekin who took it from the palace of Yen Li Sen. It would seem to have been well to have waited until Mr. Squiers was heard from before indulging in some of the questionings as to his title to his property appearing in the daily papers. All appear to be agreed that the possession of his collection will give America the finest collection of porcelains in the world. It is particularly in the Chinese art of the 18th century, of which so few fine examples are to be found outside of China.

Mrs. Stuart Van Vlutt has had a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bayne at her home Shrewsbury, N. J. Major and Mrs. Pearce will not return from their South Mountain home in Maryland before the end of October.

Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., will leave Manila Sept. 14 for home via Hong Kong, and expects to reach Washington the last week in October.

All who know the late Lieut. Comdr. James C. Cresap will be pleased to learn that his eldest son, Logan Cresap, passed his examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy. Mrs. Cresap will return the last of September to her home in Annapolis, where she expects to reside in the future.

The administrative abilities of Comdr. Adolf Marix, U. S. N., have been fitly recognized by the members of the Philippine Commission, and as a result a request has been preferred to the effect that Commander Marix be allowed to continue on duty as Captain of the Port of Manila, notwithstanding the fact of his recent detachment from that position and direction to proceed home for other duty. The Navy Department has consented to the request of the Commission and Commander Marix will remain at Manila for probably another tour of duty.

Mrs. Heywood, wife of Gen. Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., has been in New York for a brief visit previous to returning to Washington for the winter. During the vacation just brought to a pleasant conclusion, the General and Mrs. Heywood have visited several of the usual resorts in Maine, Canada and New York. General Heywood has resumed his duties at headquarters and will be unusually busy the rest of the autumn preceding the beginning of the next Congress with the preparation of measures looking to the greater efficiency of the corps over which he presides with such success and dignity.

#### UNMILITARY DUTY FOR SOLDIERS.

One of our correspondents complains because he, being an enlisted man in the U. S. Army in the Philippines, and it being his misfortune to have a knowledge of clerical work, is detailed on special duty, as a clerk almost from the beginning of his enlistment. He is working at a department headquarters where there is no possible chance for promotion, and although he is required to perform the same amount of work as if not more, than a civilian clerk, imported from the United States at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, he receives his usual \$13 and 20 per cent. additional foreign service pay per month, his hours for labor being the same as the other clerk from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and a half day on Sundays. Were he to ask to be relieved, so as to be sent back to his company, it would surely be refused, as his services are needed. Some provision should be made for soldiers who are utilized as clerks in the Army, either establish a clerical corps, the same as other corps in the Army, or give them a chance for promotion. As it is now the enlisted man working as a clerk at a department headquarters or other can rise no higher, but if he was with his company, he might at least become a non-commissioned officer on account of his intelligence and ability. Recently this enlisted man of whom we speak put in an application to take a civil service examination, but it was very properly disapproved for the reasons thus stated in the endorsement, which appeared on his application. "The services of this man are needed in the office of the Adjutant General of this department, where he has been undergoing a course of instruction the past few weeks as a clerk. He should be required to serve out the term for which he was enlisted. It is not believed to be the intention of the Government to enlist, train, and transport soldiers to the Philippines for the purpose of enabling them to quit the Service as soon as they become sufficiently instructed to give some useful service in return for the expense to which the military authorities have been put. The office of the Adjutant General of this department has been seriously crippled by the required discharge of a number of civilian clerks. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in obtaining enlisted men to replace them. The difficulty of obtaining clerks for the Regular Army is very great, and is increasing, and if the policy of discharging men because they can obtain greater pay elsewhere is adopted, it will result in paralyzing the office work of the military authorities. This man should not be given authority to take the civil service examination until near the end of his enlistment. Under section 4 of the manual of information relative to Philippine civil service no soldier will be admitted to an examination without permission of the proper military authority."

A portion of the argument fails, however, in this instance, as this enlisted man was a competent clerk before he ever enlisted and did not require instruction in clerical work, while he did seek an opportunity for training and promotion as a soldier of which he is deprived in direct violation of the spirit, if not the letter of his enlistment. As we have had upon occasion to observe, the system which imposes upon our soldiers so large a measure of wholly unmilitary duty is a wrong one and should be corrected.

#### A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

We have already announced the wedding of Miss Marjorie Young, eldest daughter of Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 3, to Dr. John H. Gibbon, of Philadelphia, Pa. We give this week some interesting details of the wedding, which was of unusual prominence. The ceremony took place at General Young's commodious residence at Fort Mason, one of the most beautiful spots in San Francisco. There was an early stir at the post, for the wedding was at noon. Nothing was too much to do for the "General's daughter," who is as well loved as her soldier father.

General Young received the guests in the living-room, which opens directly from the driveway. The rooms used during the ceremony and reception were appropriately trimmed with hydrangeas, ferns, purple asters, sea lavender and roses. The altar was built in the conservatory, filling the space from the door of the music-room to one of the windows which sweeps the Golden Gate and San Francisco. A dais raised the altar two steps: a wall of ferns and white tiger lilies shut it off from the remainder of the conservatory. Dr. F. W. Clampett, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Tiger lilies framed the altar, and in the centre hung a tulie bell, a lily for its clapper. A streamer of tulie swung it a little to one side, seemingly just ready to chime. The lilies were massed on the mantel in a great brass vase and in baskets.

All the white lilies and the greens took up the coloring and hangings of the room. As the bridal music from "Lohengrin" was played, Miss Elisabeth Young, the handsome sister of the bride, entered, followed by the bride, with her father, in uniform. At the altar they were met by the groom, his best man and brother, Dr. Robert L. Gibbon, of Charlotte, N. C., and Dr. Clampett.

The winsome bride wore a gown of panne satin. Its sweeping lengths were trimmed with folds of the satin and the waist had a yoke and bertha of point lace. Orange blossoms held her tulie veil, which was not worn over the face. Lilies of the valley formed the bridal bouquet, and the only ornament on the dainty white was a pearl pendant of unusual size and beauty, hung in a setting of diamonds.

The ceremony was witnessed by some fifty friends, including General Young's staff and a wedding breakfast followed. The bride's table was spread in the dining-room. It was bright with American beauty roses and the same brilliant flowers were massed in the window. At the table with Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon were Miss Cora Smedburg, Dr. Clayton, Miss Daisy Van Ness, Commander Griffin, U. S. N., Mrs. Guy Howard, Captain Hayden, U. S. A., Mrs. Griffin, General Young, Mrs. Hayden, Samuel Thomas of Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth Young, Dr. Robert Gibbon, Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Major Alexander Rodgers. Following the breakfast Dr. Gibbon and his bride left on the steamer Slocum on a honeymoon. Dr. Gibbon during the Spanish War served as assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteer Engineers. He is related to the Biddle, Lardner and other old Philadelphia families, and his uncle, Gen. John Gibbon, was at one time stationed at the Presidio.

Some 2,000 invitations were sent to the wedding, and the presents were numerous and beautiful. One beautiful set of silver was patterned after some valued in Dr. Gibbon's family for generations. General Young's staff sent a splendid cut glass and silver punch bowl and glasses. There are in the collection bronzes and pictures and laces and china and all the most artistic things which money and good taste could suggest, and many more tokens are waiting in Philadelphia.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1901. The direful news of the attempted assassination of the President reached here on the afternoon of Friday of last week at 5 p. m., as the battalion was being formed for evening parade. The first announcement received was that the President had been killed. The Acting Superintendent at once ordered the parade dismissed. A pall seemed cast over the entire garrison.

A large cadet afternoon tea on Wednesday, and a small cadet hop on Saturday evening, have been the social events of the week.

It is expected that General MacArthur will shortly visit the post, but no definite date has as yet been announced for the visit.

The new quarters are being occupied as soon as possible, after completion. Captain Greble has been assigned the new quarters at the extreme south end on the main road.

Col. Mills and Capt. Rivers, the Superintendent and Adjutant of the post, respectively, have returned from a visit to the Pan American Exposition. Every moment that can be secured for the purpose is being devoted to it, and all practice by the various teams. The date of the game with Annapolis will be November 30th.

#### FAST FALLING DEATH RATE.

Speaking of the extraordinary fall in the death rate in American cities, "American Medicine" says: "In many cities within a few years the rate has fallen 25 per cent., and even 33 per cent., and in the entire country it is steadily going down. Undoubtedly within ten years we have reduced the death-rate of the entire country 25 per cent., and quite as surely within the next twenty years there will be a further reduction of 25 per cent. There is no necessity, except public ignorance and indifference, for the national death-rate to be over 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. Say we reduce it during the present generation to 12 per cent., there will thus be an annual saving of, approximately, 500,000 lives. But if we are conservative we could say 300,000. This means, of course, a lessening of the number of continuously ill by 600,000. Thus we are rapidly and constantly lessening our 'basis of business,' while rapidly increasing the number of workers. There is a warning here and a lesson for all, but chiefly for the young men who think of studying medicine without an earnest purpose, without exceptional fitness, especially in a preliminary education for the severe competition and the great labor of professional life in the future."

The notorious Cuban bandit, Lino Lima, for whose capture dead or alive, General Wood offered a reward of \$500, subsequently increased to \$1,000, was killed the other day by a rural guard, who with a small party was out scouting for the outlaw. Lima was suddenly come upon in company with four followers. They made a stand but Lima was killed with a Remington bullet before he could fire. His companions surrendered.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding among officers as to the means of reaching Fort Dade, Florida (Egmont Key), the following information may be found of value. A Government tug, the Reynolds, leaves Tampa, Fla., each week day at 9 a. m. The post is thirty-three miles from Tampa. No boat from Port Tampa arrives there. Formerly the Plant System ran a steamer from Port Tampa to Fort Dade but this has been discontinued.

General Kobbe, commanding the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, in General Orders which we publish elsewhere, calls attention to the gross carelessness and neglect of a general court-martial, for the trial of enlisted men, which, says the General, "must result in a deplorable miscarriage of justice."

The War Department has recently decided that a knowledge of mathematics is an essential qualification for an Army chaplain. A candidate for an appointment as chaplain was recently rejected because of his failure to meet the mathematical requirements. One of the grounds of the decision is that it is frequently necessary for chaplains to act as superintendents of schools for enlisted men, and consequently should be versed in mathematics.

## CLERICAL OPINION OF THE CANTEEN.

San Francisco de Malabon, P. I., July 20, 1901.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your issue of June 8, just received, is so liberal in its allowance of space to the friends of the post exchange as it was, that I am led to hope that you will make room in an early number of the Journal for a few words from a friend of the post exchange as it is.

What I desire to notice is a statement in the preamble of a resolution adopted by the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons at its recent meeting in Minneapolis, viz.: "The abolition of the Army post exchange or canteen has resulted, and must inevitably result in an increase of intemperance, insubordination, discontent, desertion and disease in the Army." A statement of this character emanating from an association of scientific men is calculated and designed to carry great weight. But it ought also, coming from such a source, to rest upon a very substantial foundation of well authenticated facts; such as could be obtained only by a careful investigation and thorough study of the conditions effecting the Army at this time.

Had those gentlemen made such investigation and study when they adopted this preamble? Did they have before them such a considerable and well classified body of facts as would, in the calm judgment of men of science, warrant this statement? Had there been time since the new law went into effect to make such an investigation of conditions effecting an army as widely scattered and beset by as many agencies unfriendly to its moral and physical soundness as is the Army of the United States at this time? Had the new law been given time and a sufficient thorough trial for its effects to be certainly known? Were there then, are there to-day, any statistics having any thing more than a merely casual and incidental relation to this subject, upon which these gentlemen could base this statement?

If these questions, or any one of them, can be answered affirmatively there is certainly nothing in any of the various accounts of their deliberation that have reached me to indicate it. What shall be said of the exactness or fairness of the statement of an association of scientific and military gentlemen which avers that the Army canteen has been abolished, when that institution is in operation throughout the Army, under regulations issued by the War Department, and is, in many cases, proving as satisfactory and profitable as when beer was among its articles of sale? This statement is characteristic of every one in the preamble—they are all equally specious and misleading.

The method of this preamble is identical with that pursued by the advocates of beer sales at the post exchange for many years. It has been the practice of these people to take an inventory of the improvements in Army morale that have occurred during the last thirteen years, and pass the whole to the credit of canteen beer; ignoring all such measures as the shortening of the term of enlistment, granting the privilege of purchasing discharge, the substitution of the Summary Court, with immediate trial, for the Garrison Court, with trial long delayed, the improvement of the ration, all of which were designed to render the enlisted man more contented, and to improve the discipline of the Army, and have materially contributed to this result. In like manner the authors of this preamble, finding the Army to be suffering from an increase of drunkenness, discontent, desertion and disease, ignore the fact that such evils are an invariable incident of war, which brings to men not only the severest test of all the manly qualities, but also the strongest appeals to that which is base in human nature, and pretend to see in the prohibition of beer sales at the post exchange the fruitful cause of all the evils that afflict the Army.

Any fair and unprejudiced consideration of the conditions that affect the Army at this time will lead to the conclusion that if the prohibition of beer sales at the post exchange has had any part whatever in producing the evils complained of, it has been, and can have been, but one of the many causes that have worked to that end, causes that have produced like results before, both in our own and in other armies, when beer was not prohibited.

But this preamble is not more remarkable than a paper read in its support. Take this paragraph, for instance: "Of what value is the best evidence before a court of Congress that would sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, as was done by the last one in its service catering for votes by submitting, against its judgment, to the influence of a lot of fanatical and hysterical women and abolishing the Army post exchange or canteen?" It is difficult at this distance to discover what there is in the fact of a man being a "medical practitioner" that in any special manner qualifies him to impugn the motives of Congress, malign women, and play the role of the demagogue.

It becomes more apparent every day that if the beerless canteen is allowed to remain until the war being over, the Army gets into permanent stations, where it can give the new institution a fair trial, the result will fully justify the legislation of last winter. The friends of a beerless post exchange are aware of this, and are just now putting forth a desperate effort, of which the Minneapolis resolution and paper are clearly a part, in the vain hope that Congress may put beer back on the list of articles sold at the post exchange, thus again exposing the young men of the Army to the seductions of the official beer saloon.

The writer of this paper says: "Less than 5 per cent. of the Army are total abstainers." When, may I ask, was the total abstinence census of the Army taken? Did the author of the paper have it, and did he base his statement upon it? Of avowed total abstainers in the Army, his estimate may be approximately correct; but of men who did not patronize the canteen bar, nor any bar, and who want no post exchange bar, who are not "drinkers," speaking from a personal knowledge of the temperance sentiment and practice of the organization with which I served, the proportion has never been so small as he places it.

Again, at Camp Reilly, the author of the paper says, "over 50 per cent. of all patients under treatment" were being treated for private diseases. This fact is not extraordinary. I have known the percentage of this class of patients as large in post hospitals in the United States in time of peace when the canteen bar was in full career.

A refutation of the whole contention, both of the paper and the preamble, may be found in a parallel of one of the author's trite utterances, viz.: "You cannot legislate men to be virtuous or to be total abstainers." No more can you, by act of Congress, convert temperate, self-restrained soldiers into drunken, insubordinate malcontents.

CHAPLAIN J. A. POTTER.  
4th U. S. Inf.

The Association of Army and Navy Surgeons had a sufficiently scientific basis for their conclusions in the

facts brought out by previous inquiries, which showed that the almost unanimous opinion of officers having daily observation of the post exchange was in its favor. The opinion to the contrary held by Chaplain Potter is of value so far as it is based upon a critical observation of actual conditions. It is valueless just to the extent that it originates in the purely theoretical conclusions concerning the moderate use of liquors, so much in favor with the advocates of total abstinence, based upon the observation of isolated cases and contradicted by the experience of a great majority of men. The legitimate use of stimulants should be distinguished from their abuse, which is very largely the result of the vicious habit of "treating" in vogue in this country. If the old post exchange were revived we should be glad to see it accompanied by a positive prohibition against treating.

What Chaplain Potter says about war conditions is sufficiently answered by the statement of Mrs. Sanford following here. It will be observed that it refers to conditions in our home garrisons, where there is no war and has been none.

Mrs. J. C. Sanford writes to the New York "Times" from Charleston, S. C., where her husband, a captain in the U. S. Engineer Corps, is stationed, that without exception, so far as she knows, the line officers regard the abolition of the Army post canteen as utterly ill-advised in every way. Mrs. Sanford states on the authority of the commanding officer at Fort Fremont, S. C., that, within the last half dozen weeks three soldiers out of a garrison of ninety have died from the effects of the whisky sold to them by negroes living on the outskirts of the post. In each case death followed within four hours after the stuff was swallowed, and the symptoms were those produced by violent poisons. This is not at all remarkable, since the liquid imbibed was composed of one part of the cheapest whisky obtainable, two parts of kerosene, a liberal quantity of extract obtained by boiling tobacco, lesser amounts of red pepper and sulphuric acid, and the rest water. This is the amazing mixture compounded by the negro dive keepers, and sold by them to the soldiers who once patronized the post canteens. Only recently, at Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, there was a murder and quickly following suicide, committed by a soldier driven mad by "whisky" like this, obtained just outside the military lines. The New York "Medical Journal" holds that these are direct consequences of the abolition of the canteen, and the evidence concerning them cannot be impugned or denied by clerical committees. Of course they will have no weight with those who, when confronted by a compulsory choice between small evils and great ones, eagerly choose the latter if by so doing they can avoid the dread necessity of admitting that their theories of life are incompatible with its facts, but others will heed the lesson, and even Congress, in time, may muster up enough courage to act upon its knowledge of the Army's needs instead of on its fear of political antagonism from the fanatics.

## NAVAL ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.

Owing to unavoidable delays in making up the August issue of the Journal of the "American Society of Naval Engineers," the number was not sent to subscribers and members until the first week in September. The first paper in this number is an account of the "Contract Trial of the United States Sea-going Battleship Illinois," by Lieut. James C. Pickrell, U. S. N. This article is illustrated with two cuts of the Illinois under full speed and full data of her performance together with the necessary tables. The second article is an unusually full description of the standardization and full speed trials of torpedo boats Shubrick and Thornton from data gathered from trials of the boats. The standardization table of the Thornton is a valuable contribution to steam engineering literature and contains full details of speed and power data for all the runs over the measured mile course at Barren Island. A most valuable sheet of friction indicator cards is embraced in this paper taken from the Thornton's engine running at varying speeds without the propeller. The comparisons between this table and the sheet showing the cards taken at full speed are very interesting and instructive. This article was prepared and compiled by Comdr. H. Webster who is on duty at the works of the contractors as inspector of machinery and ordnance. The next article is a well written account of trials of the U. S. torpedo boats Bagley, Barney and Biddle by Mr. Charles P. Wetherbee. This paper contains an item of much interest and seldom met with in official trials under the circumstances—a table of coal consumption per hour per I. H. P. The writer says in this connection: "These figures obtained while burning from 55 to 65 pounds of coal per square foot of grate per hour, are truly wonderful and are without parallel in the history of torpedo-boat building in this country or in England." The coal consumption was accurately determined and was recorded by the naval officers in charge of the trials.

Under the head of "Notes" and "Ships," this number of this valuable journal is fully up to its predecessors and as a whole contains a larger per cent. of valuable and interesting engineering matter than any professional magazine published in this country.

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy has reported that out of 37 applicants for admission as Cadets, examined August 13 by the Civil Service commission, only 7 passed. The successful candidates are: Stanford Caldwell Hooper, 7 Calif., Erwin Stener Hattenger, 4 Ill., Sylvester Howard Lawton, Jr., 9 Ohio, Harry Earl Shoemaker, 8 Ind., Roy Charles Smith, 4 Mich., and Russell Bryson Williams, 9 Mo. There are 114 vacancies still to be filled. Examinations now in progress at the Academy. In addition to those reported last week, the following have passed their examinations at the Academy: Roscoe MacFall, N.J.; W. E. Reno, Mo.; J. V. Ogan, Ohio; W. J. Coveney, Penn.; R. R. Cain, Neb.; E. B. Woodworth, Tex.; C. F.

Murphy, N. Y.; R. B. Coffey, Mo.; Anthony E. James, Ill.; E. R. Shipp, Mo.; Homer E. Smith, N. Y.; Geo. V. Stewart, N. Y.; J. G. Sumpter, Ken.; L. W. Townsend, N. J.; A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., N. C.; J. C. Worrall, Minn.; Albert Bouvillian, La.; W. T. Lightle, Ark.; E. C. Hellman, Okla.; Thos. Green, Miss.; Clarence Grace Wis.; Chas. H. Austin, Tenn.; W. H. Crosby, Minn.; John E. Pond, Hawaii; Wm. H. Booth, Va.; Nelson H. Goss, Ind.; Carl A. Lohr, Mich.; Hugh Brown, Indiana, and C. L. Cox, Ohio.

## THE ARMY.

## UNCLASSIFIED ORDERS.

Capt. William H. Hart, commissary, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to Manila, sailing from San Francisco, Oct. 1901. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Par 10, S. O. 24, Aug. 31, 1901, relating to Hospital steward Samuel H. Leopold, Presidio of San Francisco, is revoked. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Hos. Steward Arthur Neville, is transferred to Fort Niagara, New York. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. David M. Roberts, now on duty at Fort Howard, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Marion H. McMillan, is extended one month. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1901, is granted Cap. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, is detailed on recruiting service and will proceed to Rochester, N. Y., and relieve Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Art. Corps, in charge of the recruiting station at No. 38 East Main street in that city. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Art. Corps, is assigned to the 5th Co., Coast Art. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The extension of sick leave granted 3d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Art. Corps, is further extended one month. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Major Clermont L. Best, Art. Corps, and Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the board of officers convened at Fort Monroe, vice Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, Art. Corps, and Capt. William P. Pence, Art. Corps, relieved. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Par. 6, S. P. 26, Sept. 3, 1901, relative to 1st Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Art. Corps, is revoked, and he will report in persons to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf., is assigned to duty on recruiting service, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and assume charge of the recruiting station at No. 82 West Madison street. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., when relieved at Camp Skagway, Alaska, by another officer will proceed to his company in the Philippines Islands. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles F. Crane, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers made in 1901, July 25, 1901, headquarters, Division of the Philippines, are confirmed: First Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., from the 9th Inf. to the 7th Inf.; First Lieut. Fred R. Brown, from the 7th Inf. to the 9th Inf.; First Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, from the 3d Inf. to the 27th Inf.; First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, from the 27th Inf. to the 3d Inf. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of persons for appointment as lieuts. in the U. S. Army. Detail: Major General Elwell S. Otis Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, deputy surg. gen.; Major William H. Miller, Q. M.; Major Henry Raymond, surg.; Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav.; Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., aid-de-camp, recorder. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The following-named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Serg. Major (senior grade) Herman M. Denio, Art. Corps; Commissary Sergt. Christopher Burns, 6th Cav.; First Sergt. Arthur L. Henderson, A, 14th Inf.; Sergt. Louis Blood, E, 21st Inf.; Sergt. Edward Malloy, M, 3d Battalion, Corps of Engineers; Color Sergt. William G. Layland, 2d Inf.; Blacksmith Seth Jones, Troop L, 9th Cav. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Second Lieut. Wylie T. Conway (appointed from sergeant, Co. I, 7th Inf. with rank from Feb. 2, 1901), to the 28th Inf. He will join at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Second Lieut. Shepard L. Pike (appointed from private, Co. B, 7th Inf. with rank from Feb. 2, 1901), to the 18th Inf. He will report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Hamilton for duty in connection with the organization of the 2d Battery, Field Artillery. (Sept. 12, D. E.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. John T. Martin, Art. Corps. (Sept. 12, D. E.)

Com. Sergt. Reginald F. Haines, Fort Columbus, will proceed to Santiago, Sept. 12, thence to Guantanamo. (Sept. 11, D. E.)

Leave for one month, is granted to Captain John E. Winn, 2d Cav. (Sept. 6, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. Herbert J. Sicum, 7th Cav. (Sept. 6, D. Cuba.)

The following named officers, designated by their regimental commanders for recruiting duty, will proceed to New York City, so as to arrive there not later than Oct. 1, 1901: Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; Capt. H. G. Sickel, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Norvell, 8th Cav. (Sept. 6, D. Cuba.)

Special Orders, Sept. 12, H. Q. A.—First Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., to Columbus Barracks. Following transfers are made in artillery corps: First Lieut. Malcolm Young, from 11th to 5th company; First Lieut. Winfield B. Carr, from 27th Com. to 24th Com.; Second Lieut. William P. Platt, from 55th Com. to 22d battery, field artillery; Second Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, from 36th to 27th battery, field artillery; Lieuts. Carr, Platt, and Dougherty will join the Company and batteries assigned. Contract Surg. John F. Leeper to Jefferson barracks. The following assignments and transfers in artillery corps are announced: Capt. George F. Harrison to 42d Com.; First Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, from 53d to 80th Com.; First Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, from 58th Co. to 30th Battery, Field Art.; Second Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, from 90th to 100th Com.; Second Lieut. Richard Furnival, from 84th Com. to 23d battery, Field Art.; Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott to 84th Com.

SPECIAL ORDERS, SEPT. 12, H. Q. A.

These transfers are made in 4th Cav.: Capt. Floyd W. Harris, from Co. B to D; 1st Lieut. George W. Moses, from Co. C to A; 1st Lieut. George T. Summerlin, from A to G; 1st Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from I to H.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., relieved temporary duty, Madison Barracks, and report to Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., recruiting officer, for duty.

Leave twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Pope, 2d Cav.

1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, 16th Inf., transferred from Co. D to H.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago. Detail: Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis; Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector general; Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge advocate; Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf., recorder.

Col. William Van Horne, 29th Inf., to report to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, president retiring board, for examination.

Major John Egan, relieved from duty at St. John's College, Fordham, New York.

2d Lieut. Robert W. Leasher, 16th Cav., transferred upon own application to 2d Cav. and will join regiment.

1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, 28th Inf., transferred at own request to 20th Inf., and will join regiment.

G. O. 119, SEPT. 9, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, para-  
requirements of paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 49,  
April 13, 1900, from this office, prohibiting the turning in  
of cavalry horses unfit for that service to the Quarter-  
master's Department for use as team or draft horses,  
are extended to include artillery horses.

1. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, para-  
graph 127 of the Regulations of 1901 is amended to read  
as follows:

17. When a soldier deserts, a board of survey will  
not be called by the post or regimental commander,  
except in cases in which it has been made to appear  
to the proper commanding officer that articles of public  
property have been lost in consequence of desertion, and  
in such cases the board will determine the money value  
of articles so lost. The value of the articles found to  
be missing will be charged against the deserter on the  
next muster rolls of his company, which will be accom-  
panied by a copy of the board's report. The charge  
will also be made on the pay roll. A copy of the pro-  
ceedings will accompany the return to which the prop-  
erty pertains.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 29, AUG. 28, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of  
the Treasury:

1. Deduction on mileage accounts for transportation  
furnished under act of May 26, 1900, etc.

2. First class veterinarians are officers and entitled to  
10 per cent. increase of pay, etc.

3. Increased pay for exercise of higher command.

4. Increased pay for higher command not allowed un-  
less officers are assigned in orders by competent au-  
thority.

5. Pay of volunteer officers when promoted by senior-  
ity.

6. Certificate of merit pay payable during military  
service.

7. Retired officer can not receive pay as such while  
drawing pay as chief clerk, Department of Agriculture.

8. Officer discharged, if on duty without troops, enti-  
tled to certain pay and allowances.

9. Computation of time as commissioned officer and  
soldier.

10. Chaplains are entitled to rank, and allowances of  
captain of infantry and cannot draw mounted pay.

11. First lieutenant and assistant surgeon of volunteers,  
appointed and promoted, entitled to pay from date of  
acceptance of commission only.

12. Mileage, act of March 2, 1901.

13. Retired officer detailed on college duty entitled to  
full pay.

14. Veterinarians authorized under act of February 2,  
1901, entitled to increased pay for length of service.

(We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 31, AUG. 31, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the fol-  
lowing is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
Purchases after less than ten days' notice no longer fall within the description of "emergency purchases" as that term is used in the act of March 2, 1901, and as such need not be entered in the report required to be submitted to the Secretary of War by paragraph 648 of the Army Regulations of 1901.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, AUG. 28, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.  
This order is explanatory of G. O. No. 9, H. Q. Corps  
of Engineers, 1899, defining the duties of Division En-  
gineers.

CIRCULAR 9, SEPT. 5, DEPT. TEXAS.  
Directs company commanders to note on muster and  
pay rolls, in the column of remarks all data concerning  
the pay of the soldier or affecting his personal status;  
if undergoing forfeiture by sentence of court-martial,  
the sentence, with number, date and source of order  
promulgating it, and Article of War violated will be  
stated; in case of stoppage under the 32d Article of War,  
the duration of absence will be stated, even when less  
than twenty-four hours.

CIRCULAR 12, SEPT. 5, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.  
Publishes a communication from the H. Q. A., dated  
August 31, 1901, to the commanding general, Department  
of California, which says:

"Sir.—Referring to your telegram of the 22d instant,  
in the case of Corporal Robert S. Pierson, 66th Company  
of Coast Artillery, who requests discharge in order  
to accept an appointment as letter carrier in the post  
office at Honolulu, H. I., the Lieutenant General Com-  
manding the Army instructs me to inform you that the  
discharge of this soldier, by way of favor, has been  
disapproved by the Acting Secretary of War, who has  
decided that discharge, by purchase only, upon the  
completion of one year's service, will be granted to  
soldiers who are permitted by the Secretary of War  
to take the civil service examination, and subsequently  
receive an appointment.

"This soldier will be eligible to discharge, under the  
provisions of A. R. 156, 1901, on November 24th next, and  
if he desires to avail himself of the opportunity thus  
afforded, an application to that effect, made on or after  
the above-mentioned date, will be duly considered."

G. O. 19, SEPT. 6, DEPT. COLORADO.  
Headquarters and squadron, 14th Cav., having been  
transferred to Department of Colorado are assigned to  
stations as follows:

The Colonel, headquarters, staff and band to Fort  
Grant, Arizona; Lieutenant Colonel and Troops E  
(Carter's) and H. (Adams') to Fort Logan, Colorado.  
The 2d Major and staff 2d squadron, and Troops F  
(Walker's) and G. (C. C. Smith's) to Fort Wingate, New  
Mexico.

On the arrival of the troops, 14th Cav., at Fort Win-  
gate, Company I, 23d Inf., will stand relieved from duty  
at that post and will proceed as early as practicable  
to Fort Logan, Colorado, for station.

G. O. 181, JULY 22, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.  
Calls the attention of all concerned in this Military  
Division to the decisions restricting the use of penalty  
envelopes for the transmission of mail matter, and all  
are warned to confine the use of the penalty envelope  
to the transaction of public business only.

G. O. 191, JULY 24, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.  
The publication of orders and circulars from the office  
of the U. S. Military Governor will be discontinued.  
Orders and circulars required by the Military Govern-  
ment of the Philippine Islands will be issued from the  
office of the adjutant general of the Division. G. O.  
53, S. O. 76, and Circular 14, all of the series of 1901,  
being the last numbers issued by the office of the U. S.  
Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, will  
complete files.

By command of Major General Chaffee:  
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 172, JULY 17, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.  
Relates to the auditing of subsistence returns.

G. O. 192, JULY 25, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.  
Announces that the hospital ship Relief being no  
longer required for service by the Medical Department,  
will discontinue service as such, and the control of the  
vessel will pass from that department to the Quarter-  
master's Department.

G. O. 27, JULY 21, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.  
Publishes the proceedings of the court-martial of two  
enlisted men of the Army charged with murder. Private  
George Bromley, Co. H, 22d Inf., was tried before a G.  
C. M. at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I., of which  
Lieut. Frederick B. Kerr, 22d Inf., was judge advocate.  
He was charged with the murder of Corp. Jos. Fox.  
Co. H, 22d Inf., by shooting him with a rifle, near the

Capt. Ernesto V. Smith, 4th Inf., was president, and 1st  
barrio of Calaba, municipio of San Isidro, Province of  
Nueva Ecija, Island of Luzon, P. I., on or about the  
31st day of July, 1900. He was found guilty and sentenced  
to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and al-  
lowances, and to be confined at hard labor for a period  
of ninety-nine years. The sentence was approved and will  
will be duly executed at Presidio de Manila.

Before a G. C. M. at Iba, Zambales, Luzon, P. I., of which  
Col. Andrew S. Burt, 25th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., was judge  
advocate, was arraigned and tried. Private Leonard  
Wilmore, Co. M, 25th Inf., charged with the murder of  
Private William A. Weakley, Co. I, 25th Inf., by shooting  
him twice with a pistol at Iba, P. I., Aug. 25, 1900.  
He was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably  
discharged the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances  
and to be confined at hard labor for the period of his  
natural life. The sentence was approved and will be  
executed at Presidio de Manila.

G. O. 28, JULY 27, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. which convened  
at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I., of which Capt.  
Henry C. Hodges, Jr., adjutant, 22d Inf., was president,  
and 1st Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., was judge advoca-  
cate, for the trial of Private Charles G. Dunscomb,  
Co. B, 24th Inf., charged with the murder of Private  
Thomas Murphy, Co. I, 22d Inf., by shooting him with a  
pistol at San Isidro, P. I., on the 23d of Jan., 1901, and  
the 3d day of Feb., 1901. He was found guilty, and  
sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service,  
forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at  
hard labor for the remainder of his natural life. The  
sentence was approved and will be executed at Quarte-  
lles de Espana, Manila, P. I.

G. O. 96, JULY 20, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Refers to semi-monthly report of all means of land  
transportation, and directs that they be forwarded on  
the 15th and 30th of each month.

G. O. 147, JUNE 27, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission  
at Manila, of which Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.  
S. V., was president, and Capt. Samson S. Faison, 13th  
U. S. Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Servillano  
Aquin, native, charged with murder. The specifications  
alleged that Servillano Aquino, being the leader and in  
command of a band of armed insurgents, guerrillas and  
rebels, about Jan. 5 in the barrio of Camansi, and having  
in his custody five soldiers of the United States  
Army, to wit: Private Alonzo Brown, Private Charles  
C. Cook, Private Joseph C. Cook, all of Co. B, of the  
9th Inf., and Regimental Commissary Sergeant Christian  
Pederson, of the 12th Inf., and Cook Edward E.  
Norval, of Co. B, 12th Inf., did murder Private Alonzo  
Brown, Private Charles C. Cook and Private Joseph C.  
Cook, by causing nine members of the said band to  
shoot and kill them. The accused was found guilty, and  
sentenced to be confined at hard labor for the remainder  
of his natural life. The sentence was approved, and  
will be duly executed at the Presidio de Manila.

G. O. 15, SEPT. 5, DEPT. LAKES.

Publishes the monthly allotments for payment of extra  
duty pay to soldiers employed on extra duty in the  
Quartermaster's Department.

UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE OF SOLDIERS.

CIRCULAR 4, SEPT. 3, DEPT. LAKES.  
The frequency with which many lately enlisted soldiers  
absent themselves without authority from the company  
organizations of which they are members, continuing to  
remain absent therefrom for indefinite periods, and in  
many instances until arrested and delivered to the  
military authorities, would indicate that they do not realize  
the gravity of the offense thus committed. To fully  
inform them in these matters, post and company com-  
manders will cause all enlisted men now belonging to  
their commands, or who subsequently join the same,  
to be carefully instructed regarding the penalties at-  
tending conviction for the crime of desertion under the  
Articles of War and other statutes of the United States  
and will call their attention to the right of civil authori-  
ties to make arrest, to the reward offered therefor, and  
the forfeiture of civil rights, or rights of citizenship,  
which the law imposes upon the convicted deserter. An  
illegal absence, though not primarily attended by the  
intention not to return, is apt to culminate in desertion,  
and enlisted men cannot be too greatly impressed with  
the dangers which attend an absence without leave.

Another matter, to which the attention of officers of  
the command is called and concerning which instructions  
will be given, is the very many cases in which soldiers  
absent from their proper stations, whether with or  
without authority, apply at these and other department  
headquarters, or to recruiting officers, for government  
transportation to enable them to rejoin companies or  
detachments to which they belong. Orders forbid such  
applications, and it is incumbent upon officers to ascer-  
tain and report if soldiers applying for leaves have the  
requisite means to rejoin their stations. Enlisted men  
applying for furloughs or passes of any character will  
be informed that if favorable action is taken upon their  
requests they must rejoin at their own expense unaided  
by the transportation service of the Army.

By command of Major General Otis:

C. H. MURRAY, Major 4th Cav., A. A. G.

G. O. 18, AUG. 31, DEPT. PORTO RICO.  
I. So much of Par. I and II, G. O. C. S., as relates to  
Capt. A. C. Blunt, Art. Corps, is revoked.

II. Major H. A. Reed, Art. Corps, is appointed Ord-  
nance of this District.

G. O. 29, JULY 8, DEPT. MINDANAO AND JOLO.

Before a G. C. M. which convened at Cagayan de Mis-  
amis, Mindanao, and of which Capt. George H. Morgan,  
3d Cav., was president, and Capt. James J. Mayes, 4th  
Inf., U. S. Vols., was judge advocate, was arraigned and  
tried Private John English, H, 40th Inf., U. S. Vols.

Charge.—"Desertion." The specification alleged that  
after deserting the man entered the lines and joined a  
force of Filipino insurgents on the Island of Mindanao,  
and remained absent in desertion until he surrendered at  
Cagayan de Misamis, Island of Mindanao, on or  
about the 21st day of May, 1901. He was found guilty and  
sentenced to be hung. General Kobbe in reviewing the  
proceedings of the court said:

"The G. C. M. which tried the foregoing case, forwarded  
also the proceedings in four other cases, two of them  
also involving death sentence. In three cases the pro-  
ceedings were not signed by the judge advocate, in one  
case they omit over one-half of the specification referred  
to the court for trial and in one case the specification is  
mitigated by the omission of an important and necessary  
word. In only one case of the five are the pro-  
ceedings technically correct, and all show signs in their  
make-up of haste and carelessness. The court cannot  
be reassembled. Further action will be taken to meet  
this example of gross carelessness and neglect of  
which in three or four of the cases must result in a de-  
plorable miscarriage of justice. In the foregoing case  
of Private John English, Co. H, 40th Inf., U. S. Vols.,  
the proceedings and findings are approved. In sentencing  
the prisoner to death the record fails to show that two-  
thirds of the members concurred therein. Under the  
circumstances the reviewing authority is unwilling to have  
the full penalty inflicted and the sentence is mitigated  
to dishonorable discharge from the service of the  
United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances  
due and to confinement at hard labor for 12 years.  
As thus mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed.  
Bilibid Prison, Manila, P. I., is designated as the place  
of confinement."

G. O. 30, JULY 9, DEPT. MINDANAO AND JOLO.

Announces that the inspection required by G. O. 101,  
c. 2, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, will be held  
at all posts in this Department on the first and  
third Saturdays in each month, immediately following  
the regular inspection required by Par. 266, A. R., to  
be followed by an inspection of the guard, including the

men on post, who will be temporarily relieved for the  
purpose.

CIRCULAR 5, JULY 21, DEPT. MINDANAO AND JOLO.

In issuing G. O. 25, c. 2, these Headquarters, dated May  
30, 1901, there was no intention of interfering with the  
long established native custom of entertaining in tempo-  
rary booths or "tiendas" in honor of certain feast  
days of the church and public holidays. The dispensing  
of beer and light wines will therefore be permitted  
said booths or "tiendas" established and presided over  
by natives, Filipinos or Moros, on occasion as follows:  
In each town in the Department, the feast day of its  
patron saint or "fiesta particular," 1st day of January,  
22d day of February (Washington's birthday), 4th day  
of July, last Thursday in November (Thanksgiving day),  
and for three days, beginning with Easter Sunday.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Theodore Stern-  
berg, Q. M. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Par. 14, S. O. 195, Aug. 21, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to  
Post Q. M. Sergts. Thomas F. Meagher, Fort Niagara,  
New York, and Michael Giltenan, Fort Barancas, Florida,  
is revoked. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Hart,  
commissary. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Bean,  
commissary. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Fred Dobler, Columbus Barracks,  
Ohio, will be sent to Fort Keogh, Montana, for duty.  
(Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert  
N. Winn, asst. surg. (Aug. 28, D. Mo.)  
1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Krebs, asst. surg., to Fort  
Riley, Ks., for temporary duty during the absence of  
1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, asst. surg., on leave. (Aug.  
26, D. Mo.)

Dental Surg. John S. Marshall, U. S. A., to the Pre-  
sidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 31, D.  
Cal.)

Hosp. Steward George C. Van Sickle, now at the  
Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.,  
for duty. (Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

Major Abram L. Haines, surg., U. S. V., will proceed  
to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Sheri-  
dan, sailing Aug. 31, and upon arrival at Manila, will  
report to the commanding general, Division of the  
Philippines, for duty. (Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Daniel Millen to Fort Columbus, New  
York, for transportation to Havana, Cuba. (Sept. 7,  
H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward George C. Van Sickle will be sent to Fort  
Keogh, Mont., for duty. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Fred R. Underwood, from duty at  
Fort Leavenworth, Ks., to San Francisco, Cal., for trans-  
portation to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. G. H. Richardson  
is extended five days. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward William H. Lyon to Fort Columbus,  
New York, for transportation to Havana, Cuba. (Sept.  
7, H. Q. A.)

Major Eugene L. Swift, surg., will proceed to Fort  
Leavenworth, Ks., for duty. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Fred R. Underwood, from duty at  
Fort Leavenworth, Ks., to San Francisco, Cal., for trans-  
portation to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. E. P. Howell is  
extended one month and twenty days. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 19, S. O. 117, May 20, 1901, H. Q. A.,  
as relates to 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, asst. surg., U.  
S. A., is revoked, and Lieut. Strong will report to the  
Surgeon General for temporary duty, and upon comple-  
tion will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for trans-  
portation to Manila for duty as director of the Govern-  
ment Biological Laboratory, Manila, P. I. (Sept. 9,  
H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H.  
Ford, asst. surg. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. Charles R. Green-  
leaf, asst. surg. general. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Edward W. Brand, appointed Sept. 6,  
1901, now at Iloilo, will report to the commanding gen-  
eral, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Sept. 9,  
H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Emile Hartmann, Jr., Fort Columbus,  
will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report for assignment  
to duty. (Sept. 7, D. E.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Harry W. Buckley, Fort Sheri-  
dan, will be sent to Seattle, Washington, for transpor-  
tation to Camp Skagway, Alaska. (Aug. 30, D. L.)

The following changes in stations and duties of medi-  
cal officers in this Department are ordered: Contract  
Surg. Theodore H. Weisenburg, U. S. A., from Quinua,  
Province of Bulacan, to duty at the military prison at  
Bacoor, Province of Pampanga; Contract Surg. Emilio  
F. Cabada, U. S. A., from San Ildefonso, Province of  
Bulacan to duty at Quingua, and in addition to his other  
duties attend the troops at Pullan; Contract Surg.  
Lewis H. Wheeler, U. S. A., will in addition to his other  
duties attend the troops at San Ildefonso. (July 6, D. N.  
L.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Henry A. J. Smits will report  
to Capt. James B. Cavenaugh, Corps of Engineers, for  
duty. (July 18, D. N. L.)

The following changes in stations and duties of en-  
listed men of the Hospital Corps are announced: Acting  
Hosp. Steward Abraham N. Spector, will report to the  
commanding general, Separate Brigade, Provost  
Guard, Manila, for assignment to duty; Acting Hospa.  
Stewards Elmer Jeen, James B. Kelly, William H. Ward,  
Walter K. Barnes, Charles E. Bortz and Michael J.  
Ruane, will report to the commanding officer, Hospital  
No. 3, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available  
transport for San Francisco, Cal. (July 19, D. P.)

The following named hospital stewards will report to the  
commanding generals of the departments indicated,  
for assignment to stations: Thomas G. Williams, Charles  
O. Zimmerman and Ernest Jenks, Department of North-  
ern Luzon; Robert Leighton and Axel R. Stille, Depart-  
ment of Southern Luzon; Joseph C. Kamp and Andrew B.  
Cresap, Department of Mindanao and Jolo; Georges F.  
Campbell, Department of the Visayas. (July 19, D. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, is  
granted Capt. T. J. Kirk

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

C. E., to assist him in taking charge of the post in advance of the arrival of the 3d Battalion. (Sept. 11, D. E.) Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Capt. William E. Craighill, C. E. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for three days is granted Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., recruiting officer. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

The sick leave granted Capt. Tyrus H. Rivers, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., will report to the commanding officer, 4th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

The 4th Cav., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: The headquarters, staff band, and three troops of the first squadron to Fort Riley, Ks.; the second squadron, to Fort Leavenworth, Ks.; the third squadron to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., from temporary duty with the 15th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to 4th Cav. in camp on the Presidio reservation, for duty. (Aug. 28, D. Cal.)

The leave for fourteen days granted 2d Lieut. C. J. Naylor, 4th Cav., is extended seven days. (Sept. 9, D. E.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. John McClinton, 5th Cav., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as A. D. C., to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding Department of Missouri. (Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. M. BELL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., Fort Reno, Oklahoma. (Aug. 28, D. M.)

Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is assigned to Troop I of that regiment, vice Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., who will remain unassigned until further orders. (Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty with Troop A of that regiment and will join Troop M, 8th Cav. (Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month is granted Veterinarian John Tempy, 9th Cav. (Aug. 20, D. Colo.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Major C. A. Stedman, 10th Cav., from Holguin to Santiago, Cuba, to assume temporary command of the District of Santiago, during the absence of Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav., on leave. (Aug. 29, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., from duty with the 13th Cav., and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him will join his regiment. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Troops F, G and H, 11th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Ft. Meade, S. D., as soon as practicable, and sent, dismounted, by rail to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station. (Sept. 6, D. D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

The leave granted Capt. William Yates, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major George A. Dodd, 14th Cav., is extended two months. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

1st Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, 15th Cav., will join his troop, 1st Bn. Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., will join his troop, 1st at camp near Three Rivers, Cal. (Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced. All take rank from Aug. 22, 1901, except Capt. Harry E. Smith who ranks from July 1, 1901, and Major A. B. Dyer and Capt. P. R. Ward, who rank from Aug. 23, 1901:

John L. Tieron, from 1st Lieut. to col.; to Coast Art. George S. Grimes, from major to 1st Lieut. col.; to Field Art.

John M. K. Davis, from major to 1st Lieut. col.; to Coast Art.

Medore Crawford, from 1st Lieut. to major; to Coast Art. G. N. Whistler, from 1st Lieut. to major; to Coast Art.

Henry A. Reed, from 1st Lieut. to major; to Coast Art.

Albert S. Cummings, from 1st Lieut. to major; to Coast Art.

Alexander B. Dyer, from 1st Lieut. to major; to Field Art.

Harry E. Smith, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 113th Co., Coast Art.

Winfield S. Overton, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 87th Co., Coast Art.

Mervyn C. Buckey, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 57th Co., Coast Art.

Fredk. E. Johnson, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 70th Co., Coast Art.

Earle D'A. Pearce, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 33d Co., Coast Art.

Arthur S. Conklin, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 27th Co., Coast Art.

Benj. M. Kohler, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 92d Co., Coast Art.

James F. Brady, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 21st Co., Coast Art.

H. LaF. Applewhite, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 108d Co., Coast Art.

R. L. Carmichael, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 17th Co., Coast Art.

Harry G. Bishop, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 79th Co., Coast Art.

Andrew Moses, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 23d Co., Coast Art.

Thomas Q. Ashburn, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 24th Co., Coast Art.

Sam F. Bottoms, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 9th Co., Coast Art.

Willard D. Newbill, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 4th Co., Coast Art.

Harold E. Cloke, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 34th Co., Coast Art.

Samuel C. Vestal, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 81st Co., Coast Art.

T. H. R. McIntyre, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to 18th Co., Coast Art.

R. H. McMaster, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to Coast Art.

Philip R. Ward, from 1st Lieut. to 1st Lieut.; to Field Art.

Lieut. Col. Davis will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty as commanding officer of the Artillery companies in that district. Major Crawford will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for duty. Major Reed will proceed to Sullivan's Island, S. C., for duty. Major Cummings will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. Major Dyer will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as commanding officer of the Field Artillery. Captains Smith and Pearce will join their respective companies upon the expiration of their present sick leaves. Captains Overton, Buckey, Johnston, Conklin, Brady, Applewhite, Bishop, Moses, and Newbill will join their respective companies. Capt. McIntyre will join his company upon the completion of the mortar tests in the Artillery District of Portland. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made as indicated after their respective names:

Capt. Eli M. Hoyle, from the 9th Co., Coast Art.; Capt. Stephen D. Foote, from the 70th Co., Coast Art.; Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, from the 4th Co., Coast Art., to the 12th Battery, Field Art. Captains Hoyle and Foote will remain unassigned to companies or batteries and available for staff or other duty until further orders. Capt. Sturgis will join the battery to which assigned upon its arrival at its station in the United States. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward A. Millar, Art. Corps, will proceed to the

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for staff duty. (Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Art. Corps, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Ks., for duty pertaining to the organization of the 25th Battery, Field Art. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, will proceed to Governors Island, and report for duty as aide-de-camp. (Sept. 10, D. E.)

Lieut. H. B. Grant, A. C., will proceed to Fort Strong, for temporary duty. (Fort Banks, Aug. 29.)

Capt. J. B. Heffelfinger, 17th Co., C. A., Ft. Preble, and Private P. Kirschbaum, 74th Co., C. A., Fort Williams, have been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. E. Lacy, 112th, and G. C. Smith, 45th Co., C. A., have been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. J. Jones, 55th Co., C. A., Fort Columbus, has been promoted sergeant.

Capt. H. Ross, 74th Co., C. A., Fort Williams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, Art. Corps. (Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph M. Calif, Art. Corps, is transferred from the Coats Art. to the Field Art. He will, upon expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and assume command of the field batteries at that post. (Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. E. Schmidt, F. Brown, J. H. Rowland and A. F. Moulton, 47th Co., Fort Hunt, have been promoted to sergeants.

Lieut. F. L. Buck, Art. Corps, is detailed signal officer and treasurer. (Fort Totten, Sept. 9.)

Capt. G. W. Partington, H. E. Bishop and N. H. Swick, 78th Co., Fort Adams, have been promoted to sergeants.

1st Lieut. M. G. Spinks, A. C., is assigned to temporary command of the 113th Co., C. A. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 7.)

Capt. L. Phillips and H. W. Welch, 114th Co., C. A., Fort Slocum, have been promoted to sergeants.

Capt. A. F. Maltoon and J. C. Harper, 168th Co., C. A. Fort Williams, have been promoted to sergeants.

Lieut. Fox Conner, A. C., is granted 7 days leave. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 6.)

Capt. G. A. Hein, 7th Band, A. C., Fort Adams, has been appointed principal musician.

Capt. C. E. Thayer, 108th Co., C. A., Fort Greble, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. C. L. Huery and C. A. Rolka, 90th Co., C. A., Fort Schuyler, have been promoted to sergeant.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Art. Corps are announced:

## 2d Lieutenants Promoted 1st Lieutenants.

Gwynn R. Hancock, rank May 8, 1901, to 66th Co., Coast Art.

Dan T. Moore, rank May 8, 1901, to 96th Co., Coast Art.

Clarence B. Smith, rank May 8, 1901, to 14th Batty., F. Art.

Russell P. Reeder, rank May 8, 1901, to 16th Batty., F. Art.

Robt. F. McMillan, rank May 8, 1901, to 15th Batty., F. Art.

Godwin Ordway, rank May 8, 1901, to 91st Co., Coast Art.

Lynn S. Edwards, rank May 8, 1901, to 70th Co., Coast Art.

George M. Brooke, rank May 8, 1901, to 26th Co., Coast Art.

Hugh K. Taylor, rank May 8, 1901, to 33d Co., Coast Art.

George Deiss, rank May 8, 1901, to Coast Art.

Alden Trotter, rank July 1, 1901, to 74th Co., Coast Art.

S. M. Bowman, rank July 1, 1901, to 90th Co., Coast Art.

Charles R. Lawson, rank July 1, 1901, to 75th Co., Coast Art.

Francis A. Pope, rank July 1, 1901, to 7th Batty., F. Art.

G. A. Youngberg, rank July 1, 1901, to 2d Batty., F. Art.

S. B. Hamilton, rank July 1, 1901, to 86th Co., Coast Art.

William P. Stoekey, rank July 1, 1901, to 19th Co., Coast Art.

Wm. I. Westervelt, rank July 1, 1901, to 2d Batty., F. Art.

Edwin G. Davis, rank July 1, 1901, to Coast Art.

Frederick L. Buck, rank July 1, 1901, to 82d Co., Coast Art.

Jay P. Hopkins, rank July 1, 1901, to 15th Batty., F. Art.

Leroy T. Hillman, rank July 1, 1901, to 74th Co., Coast Art.

Upton Birnie, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, to 23d Co., Coast Art.

A. H. Sunderland, rank July 1, 1901, to 25th Batty., F. Art.

Clarence Deems, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, to 26th Batty., F. Art.

R. H. Fenner, rank July 1, 1901, to 26th Batty., F. Art.

C. L. J. Frohwitter, rank July 1, 1901, to 113th Co., Coast Art.

Edward P. Nones, rank July 1, 1901, to 4th Co., Coast Art.

Arthur P. S. Hyde, rank July 1, 1901, to 16th Batty., F. Art.

Clifford C. Carson, rank July 1, 1901, to 6th Batty., F. Art.

Harry E. Mitchell, rank July 1, 1901, to 8th Batty., F. Art.

George T. Perkins, rank July 1, 1901, to 18th Batty., F. Art.

John McManus, rank July 1, 1901, to 34th Co., Coast Art.

A. McIntyre, rank July 1, 1901, to 92d Co., Coast Art.

John B. Murphy, rank July 1, 1901, to 29th Co., Coast Art.

Frank B. Edwards, rank July 1, 1901, to 9th Coast Art.

George R. Greene, rank July 1, 1901, to 65th Co., Coast Art.

Robert M. Ellicott, rank July 1, 1901, to 89th Co., Coast Art.

Theodore H. Koch, rank July 1, 1901, to Coast Art.

Henry C. Merriam, rank July 1, 1901, to 27th Co., Coast Art.

R. W. Briggs, rank July 5, 1901, to Coast Art.

Harry C. Williams, rank Aug. 1, 1901, to 51st Co., Coast Art.

Lieuts. Smith, McMillan, Ordway, Edwards, Taylor, Bowman, Youngberg, Hamilton, Sunderland, Fenner, Frohwitter, Carson, Allen, Doyle, Brice, Perkins, McElroy, Greene, and Merriam will join the companies or batteries to which they are assigned. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Art. Corps are made: 1st Lieut. Edward Carpenter, from the 23d Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, from the 29th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Alden Trotter, from the 25th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, to the 51st Co., Coast Art.; Lieuts. Carpenter and Merriam will remain unassigned to companies or batteries and available for staff or other duty until further orders. Lieut. Trotter will remain with the 25th Co., Coast Art., attached thereto, until further orders. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

## 6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to join his regiment. (Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf., to Indianapolis, Ind., for recruiting duty until Dec. 1, 1901, when he will join his regiment. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

## 10TH INFANTRY—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf., is at his own request relieved from duty in the adjutant general's office, to take effect Sept. 30, 1901, and will then join his regiment. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

## 12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in persons to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

## 13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

## 14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Alfred Hassbruck, Jr., 14th Inf. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieuts. Charles N. Murphy and Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., will join their respective companies at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., from duty with the office of the judge advocate general of the army, to take effect Sept. 30, 1901, and will then join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1872.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

## SAFEGUARDING THE PRESIDENT.

The extraordinary spectacle of a cadet running across the parade ground at West Point on Friday afternoon last, during the evening parade, followed by the instant dismissal of the parade, and the lowering of the flag to half mast, was an illustration of the scenes witnessed all over the country when the thrilling news came that the President of the United States had fallen at the hands of an assassin. All felt that a murderous assault upon our Chief Magistrate was a blow struck at the heart of every loyal citizen of the United States, for in him centres the forces that bind us together, and make us a great, because a united, people. Whatever concerns the dignity of the President and the inviolability of his person concerns the self-respect of each one of us. Chosen through the methods of selection we have approved, and by the forms of law we have ourselves prescribed, he represents to us the majesty of Law, which is the only sovereign ruling in this country by divine right. When once the seal of office is set upon him he ceases to be the representative of a party and as the President of the whole United States, justly demands the loyalty and the respect of every citizen.

These are familiar truths, but how they are obscured in ordinary times by the confusing cries of partisan malice, of class hatreds, and misapprehensions we all know. They shine forth clearly now in the minds of all right-thinking men, when it is made apparent that partisan hostility, as in the case of Guiteau, or class hatred, as in the present case of Czolgosz, may mean murder. All over the country in various ways the people are, without regard to party affiliations, espousing the cause of the President. The Democratic mayor of the city of New York by public proclamation invites the citizens to assemble in their places of worship on the Sunday following the assault and offer up their prayers for the healing of the President. The proceedings of public bodies all over the country are interrupted that resolutions of sympathy and respect may be passed. In ruder ways the commoners give expression to their feelings of loyalty and their detestation of the assassin, and of all who sympathize with him. One of this class was promptly knocked down with a bottle in the hands of an indignant bartender when, over his cups, he ventured to express approval of the act of Czolgosz. An otherwise respectable young lady, visiting in Pennsylvania, in punishment for the same offense, was put on the cars and sent in tears to her Southern home, followed by the hisses of indignant citizens. These are illustrations of public feeling such as might be multiplied indefinitely.

But why should we wait until the President lies at the point of death from the assassin's blow before we accord to him this universal recognition of the fact that he is our President, and that what concerns him concerns us all? Why should we not at all times, and under all circumstances, identify ourselves with his dignity and his security? Surely we should be able to so conduct the necessary and unceasing controversy over national measures and national policies as to avoid expressions of disrespect toward our Chief Ruler which tend to incite the unthinking to violence. Why should we permit slanders against him and unjust and ungenerous impeachments of his character and purposes to flow in unceasing stream from the mouths of popular or populistic orators, and to be spread broadcast each day by vile sheets that appeal to ignorance and prejudice but never to reason or to charitable judgments?

Is not the present need of this country an increase of respect for men holding public office, because they represent the law and are the visible embodiment of the power and majesty of the Commonwealth? We would not overlook the deficiencies of our rulers, or save them from just and judicious criticisms, for on this our liberties may depend. But there is a ceaseless flow of complaint and vulgar abuse that has no other purpose than the expression of ignorance or interested hostility toward public servants, and especially toward the President, because conspicuous position invites assault, or because some conscienceless editor or orator thinks he sees profit in arousing hostility toward him among the unreasoning. One vile sheet, which includes in its arsenal of defamations the weapons of falsehood and forgery, has for a long time disfigured its columns with hideous pictures intended to belittle the President, and to arouse the very sentiment which has at length stretched him low upon his couch of pain, and sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world. Is there no way to prevent this? Must we submit indefinitely to this reproach upon our country and upon our civilization? Slander and libel, defamation of character in any form, is punishable under the law, and in the case of criminal libel by fine and imprisonment. It is difficult to punish this offense in the case of private citizens, and in its application to public officers the law against it is practically a dead letter. In the case of an assault upon the character of the President it should be made the duty of some public

officer, say the Attorney General or the attorney of the district where the offense occurs, to take proceedings against the offenders upon the complaint of any citizen, accompanied by the necessary proof. Such a law might be so framed as to preserve the right of public criticism while restraining expressions of opinion based upon nothing more substantial than rumor or malicious misrepresentation.

Aside from all law, and above and beyond law, we should cultivate among ourselves the spirit of charitable judgment, which will be a constant restraint upon those who are disposed to be too free in their assaults upon character. Especially in the Services should those who are disposed to cast reflections upon others be held to the rigid rule which demands proof and the presentation of charges affecting a brother officer only in proper form. We are far too lax in this country in our treatment of assaults upon character. We hold it less sacred than property or the security of the person, whereas in former days the general sentiment compelled a man to stake everything upon a point of honor. We have forbidden the private redress of grievances, but we have provided no practical defense for the man who has a just sensibility as to his reputation. It is the business of the public prosecutor to proceed against the villain who enters our house to rob or murder; then why not against him who seeks to deprive one of what every delicate-minded man holds in far higher esteem? We should at least protect in this way the man in whose reputation every citizen has an interest.

But these suggestions may seem somewhat remote in their application to immediate necessities. What we require at once are measures that will surround our President with something of the divinity that doth hedge a king, so that he may not be so open as he has been heretofore to rude approach. It is impossible for any one man to be the personal friend of eighty millions of people, each one claiming an equal right to his attention, and the President should be made less accessible to the intrusion of mere curiosity seekers and lion hunters.

As to the Anarchists, whatever measures may be taken to restrain their pernicious activity should be taken deliberately, without passion, and with due concern for the individual rights which our form of government is intended to secure. If we are justified in refusing to permit an honest workman to immigrate to this country because he has entered in advance upon a contract for labor; if we can exclude what we regard as an undesirable class of foreigners, the Chinese; if we can bar the gates of Ellis Island against paupers and criminals, surely we can properly exclude the worst of all criminals, those whose hostility is not directed against some one law or some class of laws alone, but who are open in their expressions of hatred toward all laws.

That we need more severe penalties for the offense of attempted assassination directed against the President, and perhaps other public officials, is obvious. The demand for these is general, and those familiar with law are studying our statutes to see what modification in them is required. It may be found that a proper application of laws already upon the statute book is all that is required. If Congress makes laws, the courts interpret them, and their interpretation is largely modified by the necessities of the time. It will be remembered that when Mr. Justice Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court was in danger of murderous assault the U. S. Marshal, guarding his person, promptly shot his assailant. The Marshal was held to answer on a charge of murder by the California Court of the district where the shooting occurred. A writ of habeas corpus took him out of the hands of the local magistrate. The Supreme Court, to whom the question was finally submitted, held that the fact that the Marshal was guarding an officer of the United States gave it jurisdiction. If the converse of this proposition is true, then the courts of the United States should certainly have jurisdiction now, in the case of an offense committed against the highest officer of the Government.

## A GENERAL STAFF FOR THE ARMY.

Second only in importance to the Secretary of War's recommendations of last year for the reorganization of the Army, which culminated in the act of Feb. 2, 1901, are the plans of Mr. Root for this year for the organization and instruction of a General Staff for the Regular Army. The details of the plan have been decided upon by the Secretary, and immediately upon his return to the War Department, he will make the first move in the scheme by ordering the establishment at Washington Barracks of the War College. One of the large buildings at the barracks has been selected for the headquarters of the War College, and it is the intention of the Secretary immediately upon his return to assign instructors there and to detail line officers especially adapted for General Staff duty for instruction at the college.

The Secretary's decision to have the War College situated at Washington has met with general approval from a majority of the officers of the Army who are cognizant of Mr. Root's plans for that institution. It may be here stated, upon the best authority, that the distinct purpose of the War College is to train officers now in the line, for future assignment on the General Staff, when the latter is organized by Congressional legislation. The old battlefields of the Civil War are to be used for purposes of instruction by the War College, and here again Washington is favorably located

inasmuch as it is in close proximity to Virginia and Pennsylvania and to all of the Southern States. This facilitates the plan of selecting one of the engagements of the Civil War for working out tactical and strategical problems on the ground, by the officers under instruction.

The establishment of a General Staff for the Army has been very close to Mr. Root's heart since he became Secretary of War. Last year, it will be remembered, General Ludlow was sent to Europe for the purpose of studying the staff of Germany, England and other military powers, in order that this country might benefit from the experiences of them all. Upon General Ludlow's return it was found that our form of government would preclude the possibility of modeling our General Staff after that of Germany, but that it would be possible to adopt some of the ideas of England. The recommendations which will be made to Congress by the Secretary of War are that a General Staff be organized whose functions will be purely advisory. This staff will be composed of officers at first detailed from the line, selected by the Secretary of War on account of their special qualifications for duty of such a nature, and who will show in some manner to be prescribed, their fitness for the honor of General Staff duty. As we have said, it is proposed to detail officers at first, but if their staff service warrants, they will finally be appointed permanently to the General Staff, which it is believed will be considered a great honor much sought after by all line officers. The nucleus of the General Staff is to be formed from officers of rank selected by the Secretary and from junior officers who are graduated with honor from the War College.

Upon the formation of the General Staff, it will meet in Washington at the War Department, and it will be its duty to plan all campaigns and attacks upon any country with whom there is a possibility of war. Every possible contingency will be taken into consideration by this General Staff, and its purpose will be to keep this country in readiness for war with any power, so that at all times we will be in a case of preparedness, and if war is declared, will know exactly the number of troops that will be required from each arm of the Service, the military and physical condition of the country in which we are to operate, and, in fact, all that should be known by a military power of the other military nations of the world. The Secretary realizes, probably better than any one out of the Army or Navy, that we will have to be prepared for war at any time, and it is his intention to avoid in the future any such conditions as faced us at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

The General Staff will be separate and distinct from what is now the staff of the Army, and its functions will be entirely different. It will be for it to plan, and for the staff department to carry out these plans. Such is the War Department's idea of what a General Staff should be, and such will be the recommendations that will undoubtedly be made to Congress this year.

## CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has presented a memorandum to the Secretary of War providing for a general scheme for the distribution of the Coast and Field Artillery throughout the country. The establishment of several new posts is recommended and will undoubtedly be adopted. This memorandum is now in the hands of Mr. Root and will be acted upon in the immediate future. When it is approved there will be changes in the present stations of companies and batteries of artillery. Officers of the Corps will await its promulgation with great interest. The recommendation made by Colonel Randolph that the batteries and companies of artillery be renumbered, has been approved by the Secretary of War. As we have stated the batteries are to be numbered from one to thirty, inclusive, and the companies from thirty-one to one hundred and fifty-six, inclusive. This renumbering will avoid any possible confusion in the designation of companies or batteries.

It has been decided by the War Department to have one of the thirty batteries of field artillery a mountain battery equipped with modern mountain guns of the same kind as those which have given such satisfaction in the campaigns in the Philippines. Tentatively the 28th battery, now being organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been selected by the Department as the mountain battery of field artillery, and orders to that effect will probably be issued within a few days. The usefulness of a mountain battery has been fully demonstrated to the War Department, and it is upon the urgent recommendation of the Chief of Artillery that it is to be organized.

Enlistments for the Artillery Corps are progressing to the satisfaction of the officials at the War Department, and it is now expected that by Sept. 20 the sixth and last increment to the corps will have been completed and that the Secretary will authorize at that time the promotions which will occur as a result. The latest reports which have been received at the War Department, dated Sept. 6, show that since the fifth increment was made there have been enlisted 954 men in the artillery. This was a week ago, and consequently the Department fully anticipates that the corps will be full by Friday of next week.

Orders have been issued to General Chaffee directing that nine companies of Artillery be sent home from the Philippines to this country by the way of San Francisco

at the earliest practicable date. The companies selected are the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st companies of Coast Artillery. Lieut Col. Abner H. Merrill and Maj. H. C. Danes are scheduled to return with the companies. It is expected that the companies will sail in December next. There is a plan at the War Department which, if it goes into effect, will mean the relief this winter of many of the Regular regiments from Philippine service and the ordering there of some of the new regiments organized under the act of Feb. 2. These new regiments have been retained in this country thus far in order that they might be well organized prior to their being ordered for foreign service. The men are being trained daily and, from reports recently received at the War Department, it is evident that excellent progress has been made. The War Department realizes to the fullest extent how necessary it is to give relief, as soon as possible, to those regiments which have been in the Philippines over two years. But as fully is it realized how exceedingly important it is that the troops sent to their relief be well organized and trained. There will be great need of a strong force in the Philippines for a long time.

#### ADVANTAGES OF GREAT NATIONALITIES.

In discussing the project of a greater Colombia, which should include Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, the New York "Tribune" said: "It is doubtful whether the one state would be any more peaceful, stable, prosperous or progressive than the three. If three or four million people cannot get along without revolutions, nine millions cannot."

This idea seems to be at variance with the trend of events in these latter days of expansion. England has certainly found the reverse to be true, in consolidating the fragments of her vast empire into one harmonious whole, and few will deny that the concentration of the various small monarchies into the German empire has made for peace not only among themselves, but for Europe in general. One of the strongest arguments advanced against the proposal to let the Southern States go in peace was that it would mean the erecting upon our borders of an independent state which at any moment might become hostile and had left the Union in a hostile spirit; and that that very state might itself break up into smaller states, and thus the process of disintegration might continue until state after state would become an independent and menacing power. As one great orator has said: "The soldiers of the Republic fought that our country should not be a many-headed monster made of warring states, but a nation, sovereign, great and free."

The experience of England has been a striking case in point. She has been able to take the three warlike peoples, English, Scotch and Irish, and weld them into a community in which home wars are forgotten and are scarcely considered as possible in the future. The consolidation that has just taken place in Australasia, which is destined to change antagonistic provinces into a federation whose motto shall be, "One for all and all for one," is another sign of the times, which, if it is read aright, means that the drift to-day is toward centralization, this being, though perhaps we only dimly see it now, a step in the dark toward the universal fraternity of mankind. There is a steady tendency toward a better understanding among the peoples who speak the English language, and out of this it is not too much to expect that in the next half century will spring an Anglo-Saxon federation, which by the very force of its unified powers will do more for the betterment of mankind than the several factors could, working by themselves.

Much is lost to-day in the small and petty rivalries of communities who, if they could only see it, have interests in common. Now and then some great soul arises who sees all this and fuses these discordant elements into a mighty national force. The men who sat in council halls of the Revolutionary days were great enough to see this, and out of the Colonies evolved the great Republic, which has become a force in the life of the world which could not have come from the energies of independent colonies, no matter how vigorous each might have been. It would have been impossible to unite their energies into one national impulse as is done in the American nation of to-day. Frederic Harrison, the English philosopher who has recently visited the United States, says that the thing that makes us great is the community of interest that is operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all pulling together, as it were, in one common purpose.

Already there are to be seen in Austria-Hungary and Germany the beginnings of a rapprochement which may end before many years in the coming together of these German-speaking countries in a federation that may dispute with the Anglo-Saxon supremacy in language and in battle. With one foot on the northern waters and the other on the Adriatic, on whose shores lie crumbling the ruins of empire which teach with melancholy eloquence the folly of isolated grandeur, this federation would bestride Europe like a colossus.

Electricity and the railway have made it possible so to unite the parts of the most scattered kingdom that each section can daily feel the national heart-throb. Patagonia could be brought to-day into closer touch with Colombia than Venice could have had with Rome in the time of Caesar. That which was the cause of the hundred and one little kingdoms and principalities of old—distance—has now been annihilated, and with it has gone the excuse for them. Nor is the hunger of the human heart for that mysterious thing called home rule becoming less possible of gratification. The principle of the American state, which within certain limits is sovereign, gives an elasticity to the play

of human endeavor that like the "give" of a bridge keeps the whole structure from snapping.

In the growing wish of little communities to get under the sheltering wing of a powerful nation there is something analogous to the passion for large cities, as seen in Greater London, Greater New York, etc. There is a feeling that the prestige of a huge population gives the city a certain standing in the commercial world which it would not otherwise possess. Brooklyn, in adding its million inhabitants to New York, did more for itself by advancing the importance of the entire district of New York than if it had remained a municipal entity. It has even become so that in the case of cities of less than a hundred thousand, towns and villages near by clamor to be taken into the municipality. The drift of population towards cities is another manifestation of this impulse toward centralization, which is showing itself in the project said to be cherished in the brain of General Uribe of Colombia, and which must be reckoned with as one of the most significant and important movements of humanity confronting the opening century.

All this is apart from the considerations of defense, which are an entirely different question. About that there is probably little doubt anywhere that a federation is better able to cope with assailants from the outside than if the separate states were to undertake the defense. It is undoubtedly this consideration that gives such a hearty touch of good-will to the relations between England and her colonies. What they may lose perhaps in the lack of a certain play of independent initiative is repaid in the sense of security that comes from the protection of the greatest navy in the world, and that gives them opportunity to work out their destiny without fear of absorption by a different race, that might be foreign in speech, religion and national ideals.

The impartial student of history will not overlook the fact that the chief influence in the consolidation of petty states into great nationalities has been war and military service. It is this that has built up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that has consolidated the warring American states into a great nation, that has transformed the Teutonic communities between the frontiers of France and Russia into the Great German Empire, and made a united kingdom of the principalities that formerly divided the Italian peninsula among them. It is the sharing of the same burdens, the recognition of the same duties and responsibilities, loyalty to the ideas of citizenship and nationality which large masses of men hold in common that constitutes the strength of states. The period of the nineteenth century in which the great European military establishment has been one of comparative peace, is in this respect in marked contrast to the early years of the century.

#### CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

We regret to announce that since our account of the shooting of President McKinley was written his symptoms have changed for the worse, as will be seen by the following from Major Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., the engineer officer in charge of the guard at the Milburn house, received at the War Department on Friday:

Buffalo, Sept. 13, 10.10 a. m.  
Gen. George L. Gillespie, Acting Secretary of War, Washington:

President much worse. Had an extremely serious relapse last night, due to inability to digest food, fatigue and weak heart. He nearly passed away, but has now rallied at Milburn home. The impression is that the President has but a bare fighting chance for his life.

The case of Robert G. Tegeler, a coal passer in the Navy, who was recently court-martialed for refusing to obey the orders of Lieutenant Commander Hopkins, of the D. C. National Guard, while on the naval vessel Oneida, which was at that time loaned to the District Naval Militia, has been settled. As a result of recent correspondence with the Navy Department, Tegeler concluded to abandon all legal proceedings and to accept the judgment of the Navy Department. In consideration of this action on his part, Acting Secretary Hackett has remitted all that portion of the sentence relating to forfeiture of pay and allowances and he has also directed that the imprisonment already served by Tegeler since his conviction shall be considered as part of the sentence imposed. In accordance with an order issued to-day Tegeler will be taken to the Southwicks and there complete the unexpired portion of his sentence of imprisonment.

One of the most important questions now before the Navy is what action shall be taken on the part of the Department to prevent the total passing from the Navy of expert engineers. That the Personnel act has been an utter failure as far as the Engineer Department is concerned is admitted by nearly every Navy officer. A belief, seemingly well founded, exists at the Navy Department, that it will eventually be necessary for Congress to re-establish the Engineer Corps of the Navy. This question has even gone so far that the ways and means of organizing anew the Corps have been discussed. Many officers say it will be necessary in order to re-establish an Engineer Corps to call for volunteers from the line of the Navy. About three hundred will be required, which would make promotions lively.

No recess appointments or promotions have been made this week in either the Army or the Navy on account of the inability of the President to sign commissions. For this reason we omit our usual column devoted to such appointments. The question of sending letters of appointment to officers during the time of the President's incapability for official duty is now being considered by the Department and will doubtless be adopted next week. There are now about ninety-five commissions at the War Department ready for signature. Most of these are for recent appointees to the Regular Army.

#### THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., were brought to a temporary conclusion on Thursday by the action of the Court in sustaining the challenge against one member of the Court, Rear Admiral Howison, for favor, and the adjournment of the Court. After the Court had been organized, the Judge Advocate, Captain Lemley, said: "I ask the applicant if he has any objection to urge against any of the members of the Court present."

Admiral Schley nodded and rose, holding a paper in his hand. His first few words were delivered in loud, clear voice, with something of dramatic effect. When he began the reading of his challenge proper, he could not be heard so distinctly in the Court room, which is ill adapted to acoustic efforts.

When Admiral Schley had finished he said, in answer to the Judge Advocate, that he was prepared to present evidence. Capt. Lemley told him to proceed, and his counsel called three witnesses, Francis A. Frost, a reporter of the Boston Evening Record, Wm. E. Spon, a publisher of engineering books, and Foster Nichols of Yonkers, N. Y., a canvasser for a biographical encyclopedia. Mr. Frost testified that in a conversation with him as a reporter Admiral Howison, the Commodore Howison, said that "to Sampson belonged the credit of that victory at Santiago," and if the American fleet had been defeated Admiral Sampson would have been the one taken to account, or would have been asked why, and that was a reason why Admiral Sampson should receive the credit. He went on to say that Schley was not as competent a man as Sampson, that he was not held in as high regard by naval officers, that at the Naval Academy Sampson had a much higher standing than Schley, that Sampson's standing as a man and an officer was generally superior to that of Schley. The witness said: "The manner in which Commodore Howison said it led me to believe that he had no use for Schley, personally 'Shtley,'" he said, was inclined to be rash, hot-headed."

On cross-examination as to whether he had heard Admiral Howison give the credit for winning the battle to any specific points covered by the precept, witness said there was no specific criticism of Admiral Schley, except as it was involved in an unfavorable comparison of him with Admiral Sampson, to whom Admiral Howison gave the credit for winning the battle of Santiago. His remarks applied to Sampson in a personal sense and he was not alluded to in the words "Commander-in-Chief."

Mr. Spon testified to hearing Admiral Howison say substantially the same thing while crossing the ocean with him on the steamship Minneapolis in October, 1900. Some of the passengers were talking of the war with Spain and Mr. Spon remarked that he thought it rather hard on the senior officers that a junior officer should have been placed in command of the fleet without having done any particular sea service of late years. Admiral Howison appeared in time to overhear the remark.

"He turned around," said the witness, "took two or three quick steps toward me abruptly, and said: 'I correct you; that is not so. You men don't know what you are talking about. You don't know anything about the subject.' I said 'Sir, what we get is from the newspapers and the Government reports. Some of the other gentlemen made some remarks and Admiral Howison remarked: 'Well, you can't believe those. You can't trust them. You can't rely on them.'

Q. What did he say about the controversy in the papers, and what ought to be done with Schley, if anything? A. Then after some other remarks he wound up this part of the conversation by saying that "anyhow"—with a wave of the hand and rather excited—"anyhow, Schley should have been court-martialed. He was to blame. He was the main one to blame for all the controversy in the newspapers. He spoke very warmly, very abruptly, and as he broke into our conversation he left us with the impression that he was certainly biased in favor of Admiral Sampson as against Admiral Schley.

Mr. Nichols's testimony was to the effect that he had called on Admiral Howison at the latter's house in Yonkers late in June or early in July, to obtain data about the Admiral for the "Encyclopedia of Biography" and showed him a copy of the first volume, which contained a picture of Admiral Schley, and when Howison saw this picture he made some comments of an complimentary nature against Schley.

The Judge Advocate said that he had no testimony to offer, and after remarks by the Counsel for Schley, the Court took a recess to enable Admiral Harrison to prepare his statement, which he read to the Court.

This was followed by the reading of the letter already published from Admiral Howison to the acting Secretary of the Navy.

In answer to questions by Admiral Schley, Admiral Howison denied all recollection of the conversation reported by Mr. Spon, and said that it was not his habit to interrupt peoples' conversation. He also denied that he ever said to Mr. Nichols that Schley had no business in the Navy and that if he were in the British Navy he would be put out for less cause. A discussion followed between the Judge Advocate and Admiral Schley's counsel, which showed that he proposed to show that his client was in command at Santiago. "We intend to prove," he said, "that Commodore Sampson was not at the battle of Santiago at all; and it becomes a question of who was the commander-in-chief at the battle.

Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham retired ten minutes for consultation.

Admiral Dewey, taking his place between Admirals Benham and Howison, rapped for order.

"I have to announce that the objection of the applicant to Rear Admiral Howison is sustained by the Court. The Admiral is excused from service, for which I know he is very glad."

Admiral Dewey bowed to Admiral Howison and the latter, returning the bow, answered: "I am indeed." Then Admiral Dewey said the Court stood adjourned until the next day.

In the course of the proceedings Capt. Lemley referred to Admiral Schley, as "the accused." Admiral Dewey

The Navy Department has appointed Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay as the third member of the Schley Court of Inquiry.

The War Department this week received two declinations from officers recently appointed to the Regular Army. One of them, Mr. James D. Fauntleroy, formerly a captain in the 27th Regiment of Volunteers, had been appointed a 1st lieutenant of artillery, and the other, Mr. Frank D. Buckingham, formerly a captain of the 30th Infantry of the Volunteers, was appointed a 2d lieutenant of Infantry. In neither case was any reason given for declining the appointment.

## THE SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

An attempt to assassinate President McKinley was made on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on Friday, Sept. 6. The President had visited Niagara Falls during the day, and about 4 p.m. was holding a public reception in the great Temple of Music at the Exposition. In the line of those who pressed forward to shake the President's hand was a young man who carried his right hand concealed in a handkerchief, so disposed as to give the impression of a bandage. As the President reached out to take the man's hand, two sharp reports rang out, and two bullets sped from a revolver hidden beneath the handkerchief. One bullet struck the Chief Magistrate on the breast was deflected by a bone and was soon after extracted without having done much damage, and the other inflicted a wound that appeared to be mortal. It penetrated the abdomen and could not be found. The would-be assassin had evidently aimed for the heart.

As the first bullet struck Mr. McKinley he lifted himself slightly on his toes, with something like a gasp. This movement caused the second bullet to enter the abdomen. With the second shot the President doubled slightly forward and then sank back. Detective Geary caught him in his arms and with the aid of John G. Milburn, President of the Exposition, supported him, as he was assisted to a chair, surrounded by Secretary George B. Cortelyou and numerous Exposition officers.

The President's face was ashen white, but he made no outcry. One hand was pressed against his abdomen, the other fluttered feebly about the breast. He looked up into Mr. Milburn's face. "Cortelyou," he gasped. The Secretary bent over him. "Cortelyou," said the President. "My wife. Be careful about her. Don't let her know."

As he moved in pain his eyes fell upon the assassin, who was in the hands of the angry crowd. "Let no one hurt him," he is reported to have said, and fell back in the chair. An ambulance was summoned from the Exposition hospital, and the President, still conscious, was laid upon the stretcher. Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn rode with him to the hospital. Col. Chapin, of the staff of Major General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, with the mounted escort which had accompanied the President on his outdoor appearances in Buffalo, surrounded the ambulance and at full gallop they dashed to the hospital. Six doctors were at Mr. McKinley's side within thirty seconds after his arrival at the hospital. Secretary Cortelyou refused to select any of them till Mr. Milburn, who knew the local surgeons' reputations, arrived, to him being left the selection. A preliminary and prompt consultation of the physicians resulted in a decision to perform an immediate operation. Dr. Matthew D. Mann of Buffalo, was chosen to wield the knife. He was assisted by Drs. John Parmenter and Herman Mynter of Buffalo; Dr. E. W. Lee of St. Louis, Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, Dr. Eugene Wasdin, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Dr. N. W. Wilson, and Dr. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., the President's personal physician. Dr. Charles McBurney came into the case later.

## THE OPERATION PERFORMED.

The operation showed that the second and serious wound was a bullet hole in the abdomen, about five inches below the left nipple and an inch and a half to the left of the median line. The bullet penetrated both the anterior and posterior walls of the stomach, going completely through that organ. As a result of the perforation the stomach fluid had circulated about the abdominal cavity. The hole made by the entrance of the bullet was small and clean-cut, the calibre of the weapon being .32. The hole on the other side of the stomach was large and ragged. A five-inch incision was made, and through that aperture the physicians were enabled to suture the larger bullet hole. After that had been sewed the abdominal cavity was washed with a salt solution. During the operation the pulse of the President remained at 130. The anaesthetic used was ether. The patient's respiration was good throughout the operation, and at no time was his breathing difficult or labored. At half-past 7 the President was conveyed from the hospital to the residence of Mr. Milburn. On his way two hypodermic injections, one of brandy and one of strichnine, were given to the patient, who was suffering great pain. Every time he was moved he suffered intense agony. "He groaned loudly and almost continuously, and his drawn features gave evidence of his suffering," was the description by the New York "Sun" reporter.

As soon as the President was carried into the house, great precautions were taken to insure quiet and freedom from interruption. The local police dispersed the crowd about the house, and guards were stationed about the premises. Ropes were stretched across the streets for more than a block away to keep off noisy traffic.

## SEIZURE OF THE ASSAILANT.

The second shot had scarcely sounded when the cowardly assailant was seized and borne to the floor by members of the 73rd Company, U. S. A., who had been detailed to the spot. It was only by the hardest kind of work that the man was brought out alive from the seething mass of enraged men, who sought to end his miserable life on the spot. The soldiers and police finally forced back the crowd and got the prisoner into a side room. The throng outside the Temple soon swelled to 50,000. Cries of "Lynch him!" started several rushes to the doors, but these the guards were able to break up. In a few moments detectives slipped the prisoner out, and into a carriage and got him to Police Headquarters, but troops were obliged to clear a path for the vehicle through the crowd which sought to get the prisoner away from his guards.

At Headquarters it was learned that the prisoner was an Anarchist named Leon Czolgosz (pronounced Shollgosh), of Cleveland, Ohio. He is about 28 years old, of medium height, smooth shaven, and with no particular occupation. His parents are of Polish or Russian extraction, and he was born in America. His family repudiate him and are horrified at his act. The man has several brothers who are industrious and loyal in every way. When Czolgosz reached the station his clothing was torn in many places, and he was bleeding from several wounds which he had received in the melee. He seemed consumed by the vanity which marks the Anarchistic breed, and expressed no regret for his act. Poles throughout the country deny that he is of their race, and reprobate his act.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, left New York the evening of Sept. 7, in response to a despatch from Brig. General Gillespie,

Acting Secretary of War, to proceed at once to Buffalo and take personal charge of the troops there. He was instructed to use the Federal force under his command to render such assistance as might be necessary to preserve order.

Vice President Roosevelt was at Isle La Motte, Vt., when the news reached him shortly after the shooting. He at once left for Buffalo, which place he reached soon after noon of Sept. 7. Members of the Cabinet hurried to Buffalo, and by Sunday, Sept. 8, there were in the city Secretaries Gage, Root, Hitchcock and Wilson, and Attorney General Knox.

Messages of sympathy poured in from Emperors, Kings, Presidents, legislative bodies, municipal councils and distinguished persons in all quarters of the globe. Nearly every despatch was accompanied with an expression of horror with which the news had been received. Among them was this from the Spanish Minister, at Washington: "The Queen Regent of Spain and her Government directs me to express the horror with which they have heard of the dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and their hopes for his speedy recovery." Confederate Veteran Associations vied with one another in expressions of sympathy.

A wave of indignation against the Anarchists has swept over the United States, and seems destined to crystallize into early legislation that will aim at their exclusion from the country. From all parts of the Republic have come expressions of the belief that the United States has been too lenient toward these reptilian enemies of all law and order. Many persons of prominence urge prompt deportation of the whole detestable brood.

The War Department received the following telegram from Capt. John P. Wissner, commanding the 73rd Company, Coast Artillery, at Buffalo: "Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: President shot at reception in Temple of Music about 4 p.m. Corporal Bertschey and detail of men of my company caught the assassin at once and held him down till the secret service men overpowered him and took the prisoner out of their hands, my men being unarmed. Condition of President not known. Revolver in my possession."

Wissner, Commanding.

The President's progress toward recovery was encouraging. The critical period of Tuesday and Wednesday was passed with such a show of strength by the distinguished patient that the impression became general that his recovery was assured. At 4 a.m., of Sunday, the bulletin issued by Drs. Park, Mann, Rixey, Mynter, and Wasdin gave the temperature of the patient as 101.6; pulse, 110; respiration, 24. On Tuesday, Sept. 10, the serious wound had to be slightly opened to permit the removal of a fragment of the coat that had been carried into the wound by the bullet. At 10.30 p.m. that night the readings were: Temperature, 100.6; pulse, 114; respiration, 28. The inflammation caused by the cloth was only slight, and but a few stitches had to be opened.

Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, has received high praise for the excellent judgment he displayed in arranging for the President's comfort. The promptness and smoothness with which the Chief Magistrate was conveyed to the hospital, operated upon, and removed to the quiet of the Milburn home are attributed to his coolness, presence of mind, and quick decision as each emergency presented itself.

Dr. Eugene Wasdin, who has been associated with the President's case, is a surgeon of the Marine Hospital service, and was one of the experts detailed to investigate yellow fever in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

## FOOTBALL AT THE ACADEMIES.

Naval Cadet Neil E. Nichols, captain of the Naval Academy eleven for 1901, said when he came ashore from the practice cruise, that the Navy would have a good football team this season, and he expected to have a score of men ready on Sept. 20, to begin practice. As usual, the team lost by graduation some of its best players, but the loss will be nearly, if not, entirely made up by good material from the "Hustlers." Those lost from last year's team by graduation are: Cadets Orie W. Fowler, captain of the eleven, who played left half back; Guy Whitlock, centre; John C. Fremont, jr., left guard; Byron A. Long, quarter back; and Roger Williams, left tackle. The Hustlers, the second team, also lost a few men by graduation: Charles L. Bruff, centre; Arthur B. Fairfield, quarter back; and Rufus S. Manley, right half back.

Those of the team who remain from last season are: Cadets Neil E. Nichols, left end, captain of this year's eleven; Charles Belknap, jr., right guard; Roe R. Adams, right tackle; Semmes Head, right end; Emory S. Land, right half back; and C. E. Smith, full back. The second team will furnish the following good material, from which to make up the losses in last year's team: Frank B. Freyer, full back; George Horning, half back; John Rodgers, tackle; Reginald T. Carpenter, left guard; and C. C. Soule, A. K. Shoup, and B. Barnett. The incoming fourth class usually furnishes one or more players for the eleven. Since it has had the help of the Navy Athletic Association, an organization composed of the naval officers and the graduates of the Naval Academy, it has constantly developed year by year into a better team than the preceding season.

While the sod is being laid on the new football field, a temporary field has been laid out near the band stand, and the fourth class now at the Naval Academy are being instructed and coached by Naval Cadet Charles Belknap, jr., a member of the eleven.

Naval Cadet L. B. Porterfield, manager of the football team, has arranged the following schedule of games for the season 1901: Oct. 5, Georgetown; Oct. 9, St. John's; Oct. 12, Yale; Oct. 13, Lehigh; Oct. 26, Penn. State College; Oct. 28, University of Penn.; Nov. 2, Dickinson; Nov. 9, Carlisle Indians; Nov. 16, Washington-Jefferson; Nov. 20, Columbia; Nov. 30, West Point.

All of the games will be played at Annapolis, save the one with West Point, which will be played at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The schedule of games of the football team of the Military Academy for the season of 1901 has just been issued. There will be nine games played, eight of which will take place on the home field. All the big colleges are on the list this year. The cadets will play the University of Pennsylvania team this year for the first time. The following is the schedule:

Franklin Marshall, Oct. 5; Trinity, Oct. 12; Harvard, Oct. 19; Williams, Oct. 26; Yale, Nov. 2; Princeton, Nov. 9; Rutgers, Nov. 16; University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 20, and Navy, Nov. 30.

## BULLET WOUNDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In "Surgical Experiences in South Africa, 1899-1900," George Henry Makins, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, gives a clinical study of the nature and effects of injuries produced by bullets of small calibre. As to the modern mantled missile, its relative inaccuracy is again confirmed, as are also the rarity of its lodgment and the aseptic condition of the wounds inflicted. Explosive effects are credited in the first instance to the missile used in the Martini-Henry rifle, while ricochet bullets are capable of doing the same. Expanding bullets, on the author's authority, are traced to the Boers, and he expresses the opinion that the sanction of the Martini-Henry rifle by the Hague Conference is less humane than the employment of explosive bullets. In general the treatment of wounds is a tribute to the principle of laissez faire in surgery, coupled with the protection from further contamination by the use of the 'first-aid' dry dressing. There is a detailed narrative of injury to various organs. While death from external haemorrhage was rare, yet a large number of arteriovenous aneurisms were subsequently encountered.

A very extensive chapter is devoted to gunshot fractures, the treatment of which was only operative in case of extensive comminution, and in those cases the exit wound, says the author, should be the part for the incision, since the entrance wound, being asceptic, has generally healed per primam. The Roentgen rays seem to have been of more service in determining the type of fractures than in showing the situation of the lodged bullet. As to joint injuries, we are told that "not a single instance of primary or secondary excision of a joint, either partial or complete, is recorded," and, as suppuration was rare, treatment implied simply immobilization and, with the signs of healing, prompt motions.

Wounds of the skull and spine make the poorest showing; for the former, operative intervention is always in place, but for the latter it is futile. Wounds of the lung constituted the most hopeful class of cases of the whole series of trunk or visceral injuries; injuries of the heart and great vessels were uniformly fatal. Bullet wounds of the abdominal cavity did not respond favorably to operation, and the current practice of prompt intervention in civil practice evidently does not apply here. A very pertinent argument is that a single case of this kind might be treated according to civil methods, but when numerous cases occur it is impossible to meet the situation. Wounds of the small intestine were uniformly fatal, but extraperitoneal injury of the colon and bladder are less likely to heal spontaneously than intraperitoneal injury of these organs. Injuries of the solid viscera heal spontaneously.

From the introductory remarks we learn that no scurvy has prevailed in South Africa during the Boer War, owing to the advantages arising from cold storage which in turn diminished the offal and refuse. All the typhoid fever and bowel disorders are attributed to the lack of restraint of the privates in drinking condemned non-potable water. The absence of sunstroke is attributed to non-indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Varicose veins of the lower extremities and diseases of the intestines constituted surprising large percentages of the causes of disability.

## AIR-BORNE TYPHOID IN ARMIES.

The theory of air-borne typhoid in armies is treated by Dr. H. E. Leigh Canney, in the "British Medical Journal." As a result of his investigation of different epidemics of typhoid fever at various army posts in India and Egypt the author has arrived at the following conclusions: (1) That air, by means of flies and dust, is an extremely weak medium of conveyance of typhoid fever in armies, both on active service and stations. (2) That if the Army is free from typhoid it will in all probability remain so until it receives the bacillus by a water avenue. (3) That if typhoid fever is prevalent, existing arrangements on service leave the water avenues infinitely more accessible to the bacillus than the extremely difficult air avenues. (4) That if typhoid fever is allowed to become very prevalent, then it is still probable that the water avenues are the most important, though the air-borne avenues increase in importance.

Surgeon and Captain J. Cantlie, M. B. F. R. C. S., advocate in the same paper the establishment of a medical cadet corps in every medical school, for instruction and training in military ambulance work. John Hall Edwards, F. R. P. S., reports that, in 193 cases of injury in various portions of the body, by bullets, portions of bullets, and fragments of shell, occurring in the South African War, in 65 the foreign body was localized by means of skiagraphic pictures.

The fourth volume of Cullum's Register of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, just issued, brings the record down to and including the class of 1900. Richard M. Thomas, 2d Cav., who covers the left flank, being No. 3,903. This shows that including the class of this year, June, 1901, over 4,000 men have been graduated from the Academy, which celebrates its centennial next year. In the first year there were two graduates, and in 1900 fifty-four. As the editor of this volume, Professor Edward S. Holden, says in his preface, "The records here collected, a continuation of those printed by General Cullum, prove in the most convincing way the splendid efficiency of the Military Academy as a training school for the American Army." We have had altogether in the Regular Army, from 1815 to 1890, 11,000 officers in round numbers, and it would appear that the Military Academy has furnished 37 per cent. of them, or rather more than one-third. Of the first one thousand graduates of the Academy only eight are living—one of the class of 1829, one of 1839, one of 1835, two of 1837 and two of 1838. Only one of these is in the Army. William Anstine. Of the next two hundred graduates thirteen are living, two of them, Joseph Stewart and Napoleon J. T. Dana, officers on the retired list of the Army. Of the other classes, down to and including 1852, the last graduated of the classes being No. 1,578, seventy-one are living, thirty-four, or one-half, being retired officers of the Army. Of the other classes graduated previous to the Civil War, bringing the graduating number down to No. 1,887, ninety-nine are living. Two of these, Francis L. Guenther and Robert H. Hall, are still on the active list of the Army, and fifty-two of them are retired officers. Three of the graduating class of May 6, 1861, are still on the

active list, viz., A. R. Bufington, John I. Rodgers and Jacob B. Rawles; five others are on the retired list, and seven are in civil life, making a total of fifteen living. Of the others graduated during the Civil War classes of June, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, forty-five of them are still living, seven in civil life, six on the retired list of the Army and thirty-two are still on the active list of the Army. As twenty-three of these thirty-two are Engineers or Ordnance officers, it would appear that these members of the staff have a particularly strong "pull" with the gentleman who sends the ferry across the Styx. Of the war graduates six have served in Cuba and the Philippines since 1898. Of the 1,887 cadets graduating previous to the Civil War 206, or 11 per cent., are still alive, eight of these being on the active list of the Army and ninety on the retired list, the remaining one hundred and eight being in civil life.

#### THE CONFEDERATE SURGEON GENERAL.

As a result of the Memphis Confederate Reunion, a biography has been prepared from records of first instance of one of the most important official leaders of the Southern cause, the Surgeon of the Confederate States, Dr. Samuel Preston Moore. This appears in a paper in the "Southern Practitioner," by Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, of Washington, an assistant surgeon in the Confederate service and first vice-president of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

In a review of this paper, the New York "Medical News" says Dr. Moore was "for five years before the early part of 1860 at the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y." The Confederate Surgeon General's records were burned in the fire of the night of the evacuation of Richmond, April 2, 1865, and Dr. Moore's private papers, which had been removed from his residence to a place of supposed safety, were destroyed in a part of the city which was afterward burned. The material for the biography had to be gleaned through correspondence. He had a herculean task in organizing his department, as the United States Government had declared all medical goods and appliances contraband of war. This action and the blockade threw the Confederate medical department very much upon its own resources.

The medical department was constrained to seek in its own forests and fields," Dr. Lewis says, "such substitutes as could be found for the more reliable medicines and to build and establish laboratories for converting them into pharmaceutical preparations in large quantities and arrange them into convenient packages for wide distribution and use; to improvise and manufacture by unskilled artisans and the scanty means at hand such surgical instruments and appliances as their necessity required and ingenuity could invent, which could not be procured through the so-called underground railroad of the time."

The 1,000 surgeons and 2,000 assistant surgeons in the Confederate Army treated, according to estimate, 3,000,000 cases of wounds and diseases, the biography says. The estimates place the number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons at 270,000, and the number of Confederate prisoners taken by the Federal Armies at 220,000. Yet Dr. Lewis says the number of deaths among the former was 22,570, while the number among the latter was 26,336, the percentage of deaths in the Confederate prisons being about 8.3 to a percentage of 12 in the Federal prisons. Dr. Moore instigated the formation in 1863 of the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons of the Confederate States, and he established by his encouragement the "Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal," which was published during the war.

#### THE ENGLISH BOILER TESTS.

Although the recent tests of the comparative merits of the Belleville boilers and the ordinary cylindrical, or so-called "Scotch" boilers were far from conclusive, the evident tendency of the results lies on the side of the Scotch boiler. Engineers have about come to the conclusion that the efficiency of the tubulous boiler is confined to the smaller craft of the naval service, the torpedo boats and similar constructions. Where the vessel is to see foreign service with likelihood of deprivation of dockyard facilities, the old-fashioned boiler will maintain its precedence under existing conditions.

When first cost is taken into account, the delicacy of the apparatus as a whole, the difficulties attending the maintenance of even moderate efficiency in foreign service, the inability of the average engine-room force to make other than very moderate repairs on the station, the liability of the boilers to become inoperative with safety on account of the enforced use of sea water, added to all of which is the comparatively short steaming life of the best types of tubulous boilers, the argument certainly seems on the side of the simpler generator.

A point which has been employed in the argument for the tubulous boiler is the decreased weight as compared with the Scotch boiler. As a matter of fact, the attempts which have been and are being made to bring the efficiency of the tubulous boiler up to the standard of the older boiler has led to the introduction of so many adjuncts to the Scotch boiler that this advantage bids fair to be a minus quantity. In a general way, too, the tubulous boiler fails to respond to the emergencies of forced draft as readily as its predecessor, and the methods employed to elevate the efficiency in this particular direction have resulted in modifying the system out of that realm of a strict adherence to the tubulous principle.

In view of the immense interests represented by the Belleville boiler in England, it is more than probable that the tests will be carried much further, and definite results in actual and long-continued cruising will be substituted for the comparatively valueless recent trials of the cruisers *Hycinth* and *Minerva*. This question of steam generators is of vital importance to our Navy, as it is to all others, and with the introduction of increased speeds for all classes of fighting machines afloat the problem of efficiency, first cost, cost of maintenance and average value will be the elements which will each have a large share in the gradual shifting of engineering ideas from the present fad of tubulous boilers to the more conservative and safer system of reliable, easily maintained cylindrical boilers of the best recognized types. Still it is only fair to observe that the last word has not been spoken on either side of the controversy, and the engineering world may well look

with interest upon the immediate future of developments in the contests which are inevitable between so diametrically opposed systems. In the meantime the United States Navy stands prepared to take advantage of the inventions and discoveries of other nations and can afford to watch the results without the expenditure of the money necessary for complete elucidation of the problems involved.

#### TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

In an article on General Ludlow the New York "Evening Post" says: "The death of General Ludlow, at an age when years of useful and honorable public service seemed to be still before him, is a National loss. His career is all the more valuable because it is not exceptional, but typical. What he has done for his country is what his country has come to expect from the graduates of the Military Academy, which we have found not only supremely useful in these later years, but indispensable in the enlarged responsibilities we have incurred. What should we have done in the Antilles or the Philippines but for the educated officers of the United States Army? To ask that question is almost to shudder at the thought of what would have happened if we had not had this trained class of public servants and the similarly trained officers of the Navy to call upon in our National need. The President has not yet received the full measure of praise to which he is entitled for the inflexible resistance he has opposed to every effort to put the Colonial Service into 'politics.'

"How fortunate would we be, here in New York, if we had a man of military training and of that 'chastity of honor' which West Point inculcates, at the head, say, of the police force, instead of the wretched creatures of whom we are getting daily disclosures! Everywhere in our new possessions are trained and capable officers, some in the sunlight, some in the shade, but all doing indispensable work with capacity and fidelity, and with untarnished honor. They constitute an invaluable National possession which we cannot estimate too highly. When Kipling said of her Majesty's servants, civil and military, we may say, at least as truly, of the military servants of Uncle Sam:

Bless and praise we famous men—  
Men of little showing,  
For their worth continueth,  
Broad and deep continueth,  
Great beyond their knowing.

#### SEGMENTAL WIRE-WOUND GUNS.

The "Scientific American" of Sept. 7, 1901, devotes several pages to the new 5-inch segmental wire-wound gun for the Army. Speaking of the system, it says:

"In the Brown segmental wire-tube gun we have the highest possible development of the wire-wound system. Judged by the ballistic results achieved at the Government proving grounds, it is—weight for weight—by far the most efficient weapon in the world, and there is now under construction a 4½-inch gun, which, if it passes satisfactorily its proving test, will be so far in advance of any existing ordnance as to be positively in a class by itself.

"The 10-inch gun was planned in the early days of smokeless powder, and was designed for powder containing 60-2-3 per cent. of nitro glycerine. In its recent Government test, when it was fired with a 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine powder, it was found that the chamber was not large enough to contain as much of the new explosive as was necessary to give a muzzle velocity of 2,800 feet per second. The chamber has now been enlarged to the required dimensions, and, judging from the results already achieved, when the gun gave its 575-pound shell a velocity of 2,503 feet per second, it is fully expected that the desired velocity of 2,800 feet per second will be obtained. The piece will then equal in velocity the Navy 10-inch gun; but, as the shell fired from the Brown gun is 75 pounds heavier than the Navy shell, and of the two guns the Brown is 7.4 tons lighter, the resultant muzzle energy and the foot tons of muzzle energy per ton weight of gun will be considerably greater, as is evident from the table below:

Length in Feet.	Weight in Tons.	Weight of Shell in Pounds.	Foot Tons of Muzzle Energy.	Weight of Gun in Tons.
Brown Segmental Wire-Tube Gun	37½	26.0	575	31.298
Navy Gun	37½	33.4	500	27.216

"The above table tells its own story, and to anyone who has followed the development of modern ordnance and is familiar with the best that has been done, it will be seen that the development of 1,204 foot tons of energy per ton weight of gun has never been approached, the nearest to it being that of the Krupp 50-caliber 12-inch gun which develops 946 foot tons per ton weight of gun.

"Since the design of the first 5-inch gun was brought out, Mr. Brown has developed an important improvement by substituting for the straight segments as used in that gun a series of overlaid curved steel plates.

"As regards the ultimate possibilities of the system, it may be mentioned that a 4½-inch gun is now being constructed which will be capable of firing an extra-long 55-pound projectile, with a muzzle velocity of just under 4,000 feet per second. The ballistic data for this particular gun have been calculated by Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, U. S. A., and he estimates that when fired at extreme elevation, and with the weight of shell and the muzzle velocity given above, the gun will have an extreme range of 23.9 miles, or just 3 miles more than the range of 20.9 miles estimated by the same authority as the extreme range of the Army 16-inch gun, now nearing completion. This estimate is based upon an assumption of a chamber pressure of 60,000 pounds to the square inch. If the calculations of Colonel Ingalls should prove to be correct—as they undoubtedly will—and the 4½-inch gun prove itself equal to the enormous powder pressures demanded, the United States will be in possession of a weapon so far in advance of existing types as to be distinctly in a class by itself."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Russian Volunteer fleet was started by national subscription in 1878. In 1883 it was brought under the Ministry of Marine, and since 1892 has been administered by a mixed committee. The fleet began with three ships bought with the results of the subscription. Ten years later it consisted of eight ships, in 1891 of ten, in 1896 of thirteen and at present of sixteen with a total displacement of 97,200 tons. Since the foundation of the fleet its ships have only three times been completely equipped as cruisers and temporarily handed over to the Navy. These occasions were in 1880 when the *Moscow* was armed and equipped in 20 days and was in service for three months; in 1895 when the *Petersburg* was attached to the East Asian Squadron; and in 1900 when the *Moscow* II. passed the Bosphorus on its way to join the East Asian Squadron. In naval maneuvers in the Black Sea the ships of the Volunteer fleet have often taken part. It is no secret that all the officers and crews are taken from the Imperial Russian Navy. Before 1898, for the passage of a ship of the Volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles, the same formalities were necessary in asking permission for the passage as the Russian Press has of late years repeatedly and sharply criticized the administration of the fleet. Their chief complaint is that the fleet does not fulfill the object with which it was founded, and that it is incapable of undertaking a cruiser service in time of war; the ships are of insufficient speed and are gradually sinking to mere transports.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte" holds that the recent French naval maneuvers show that it is possible for the naval forces of France in the Mediterranean to bar the road to a hostile squadron coming from Gibraltar, and at the same time to prevent the junction of the squadron in question with a friendly or allied fleet collected in the Sardinian, Italian or Maltese waters. This question has been answered in the affirmative. With the small number of cruisers at its disposal, Squadron A succeeded just at the right moment in effecting a contact with the enemy's ships. It concludes that the chances of war will be altogether with the side which is the best advised of the enemy's movements, that is to say, with the side which has the best cruisers and the most of them. And the writer goes on to lament that the French program of 1901 has in it but one cruiser, so that in the French ships under construction, and in those projected, there is an evident point of weakness, the effect of which is but just making itself felt.

Speaking of the recent British naval maneuvers, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Perhaps the most striking feature connected with the movements of the X Fleet is the absolute disregard which appears to have characterized them in connection with the possible attack of torpedo craft. The truth seems to be that these craft are unable to do any damage in daylight. And that their difficulty by night lies in locating the ships they would attack. Admiral Wilson seems to have used his destroyers for the capture of merchant ships, but it is not easy to see how these vessels can be used for this purpose, when we remember their very limited coal supply and their vulnerability either to shot or ram. The action which took place in the Spanish-American War between an auxiliary cruiser and a destroyer appears to bear out this view."

Complaint is made in England of the difficulty of doing business with the Admiralty contractors. We are told they are not over anxious for such business. Delays and obstructions check work to such an extent that a foreign warship, say one for Japan, can be constructed in far less time and at far less expense than one which was to be produced under the supervision of the Admiralty. The Japanese authorities who control the building of ships here are a compact and business-like body; they know their work thoroughly; their Government trusts them, and they have authority to make decisions which are final. It does not take three weeks to get an answer to a simple letter from a Japanese official; drawings do not lie for months in an office uncared for. These things are common to English contractors for war vessels.

Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., commanding the *Machias*, reported to the Navy Department from Colon, Sept. 11, in regard to the political situation in that vicinity. He confirmed his statements, sent by telegraph, that American interests were not in danger and that internal disturbances in Colombia were not in evidence, but expressed the opinion that Columbia and Venezuela were dangerously near war, and were not taking any measures to avert a conflict.

The torpedo spoon exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition by Paul S. Reeves & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of ten recently made for the U. S. Navy Department. These spoons are made of Reeves' "Tubal" its high physical properties. The tests from the ten spoons made for the Navy (Dept.) averaged as Manganese Bronze, which is a metal remarkable for follows: Ultimate tensile strength per square inch, 80,000 pounds; elastic limit per square inch, 30,000 pounds; elongation in 2 inches, 20 per cent. The spoon exhibited shows the highest grade of workmanship.

Arrangements are being made for the launching of the U. S. S. cruiser *Cleveland*, at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me. The date has been finally named as Saturday, Sept. 28, at noon. Miss Ruth Hanna, of Cleveland, O., daughter of Senator M. A. Hanna, will christen the vessel.

The U. S. S. *Indiana* arrived at Navy Yard, New York, on September 6, from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. The vessel was berthed at the Cob Dock, where she will undergo a partial cleansing until she can be put into dry dock, where she will be thoroughly cleaned throughout and have her bottom scraped and painted.

A champion of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, as a site for a naval station states its advantages in the San Juan "News." It is the nearest site to the Nicaragua or Panama Canal, and the coast is phenomenally tranquil and free from storms. The bay is large enough to maneuver a large squadron. The iron pier has a depth of water sufficient to float the largest vessel as was seen when the great Michigan brought the 5th U. S. Cavalry to Porto Rico. With a broad and extensive bay 26 to 32 feet in depth and with plenty of land adjacent, Mayaguez furnishes a good locality for the naval station. It is more than 100 miles nearer the great canal than San Juan and nearly the same from Guayanilla. It is also nearer New York than either.

Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, captain of the port of Havana, recently tested the new dry dock completed in that city, and found it satisfactory.

The following is the schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for week ending Sept. 14, 1901:

Monday, Conference on Main Problem; "Tactics of Coast Defense," Capt. J. B. Wisser, U. S. A.; Tuesday, Conference on Tactics; "Tactics of Coast Defense," Capt. J. P. Wisser, U. S. A.; Wednesday, Conference on Main Problem; "Tactics of Coast Defense," Capt. J. P. Wisser, U. S. A.; Thursday, 1st committee, Tactical Game; 2d committee, Strategic Situation; 3d committee, Battle Problem; 4th committee, Strategic Situation; Lecture by Mr. F. B. Loomis, U. S. Minister to Portugal; Friday, Conference on Main Problem; "Submarine Boats," Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U. S. N.; Saturday, Strategic Game.

The Eagle has been placed in dry dock at the Portsmouth Yard. Asst. Naval Constructor William G. DuBose is acting as head of the Department of Construction and Repair. A board of survey has been ordered to look over the Marietta on her arrival. The Raleigh has been fitted with new masts, minus fighting tops, and has lost her warlike appearance. The U. S. Detroit will have similar masts to answer as signal poles.

The U. S. gunboat Gloucester, in command of Lieutenant Commander Cutler, U. S. N., left Wednesday morning for Norfolk, Va., where she will be dry-docked and repaired. When about six miles out in the Annapolis roads some of her machinery broke down. She immediately weighed anchor, and signalled to the Naval Academy. Workmen from the Academy were sent out, and repaired the broken machinery, and the Gloucester then proceeded on her way to Norfolk.

The formation of a torpedo flotilla for operations with the fleet under command of Admiral Higginson is in progress of formation, as indicated several weeks since in the Army and Navy Journal, and the Dupont and Porter will be placed in commission at once and join Admiral Higginson's fleet as soon as ready. Other boats will follow as soon as ready.

The recently issued order that the progressive trials for speed of all vessels of the Navy shall be held as soon as practicable after the vessel leaves the dock after receiving a thorough cleaning, is a move in the right direction, for up to the present time the speed records of our ships have been made under the most adverse circumstances and the result has been that the speed has appeared to fall off lamentably as soon as the vessel was placed in commission. The present order will rectify all that and give our vessels "a fair show for their white alley."

The prompt commissioning of the new battleship Illinois the first of next week, and the additional fact that she is practically ready for active service is largely due to the efforts which have been made by the Bureau of Navigation in the preparation of enlisted men for the vessel. As soon as practicable after hoisting the broad pennant of commission the Illinois will join the squadron of Admiral Higginson, and will enter the contests of gunnery practice in a manner entitling her to equal credit for similar performances.

The report of the Meade Court of Inquiry has been made public. The Court has wholly exonerated both Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer, but has recommended that Colonel Meade be tried on the charge of drunkenness, and has made two additional charges, false swearing on the witness stand and violation of the Navy Regulations in making counter-accusations—instead of answering those of Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer. In view of this recommendation the report will be held until the return of Secretary Long.

Rear Admiral Remey will not be relieved from the command of the Asiatic Station until the expiration of his two years' sea duty next April. At that time he will be ordered home, and shortly afterwards Rear Admiral Kempf will also be ordered back to this country, and Rear Admiral Rodgers will be left in supreme command of the important Eastern station.

There are now but three vacancies in the Medical Department of the Navy, and one additional will be caused Sept. 19 by the resignation of Passed Assistant Surgeon George D. Costigan. The four vacancies will be filled at the earliest opportunity.

The results of the examinations which have recently been held to fill the fifty-one vacancies existing in the grade of warrant machinist in the Navy have been eminently satisfactory, although all of the papers have not yet been received from the Asiatic Station. Pending the receipt of these the results will not be announced in detail.

The Board of Construction of the Navy has had two important meetings during the week for the purpose of considering the designs for the proposed two new armored cruisers. Little of importance has been given out as a result of the meetings, but it is known that there has been no disagreement among the members of the Board as was the case when the battleships were under consideration.

#### ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S OUTFIT.

With a Philadelphia lawyer added to his array of counsel, Admiral Schley will be prepared to fight the devil with the usual weapons.—Detroit Tribune.

After only two meetings of the Naval Board on Construction, the design for the two armored cruisers proposed for construction has been unanimously agreed upon. It is said by one of the members of the board that the cruisers will be the best vessels of their type ever authorized for the Navy. They will be of 28 knots speed with a displacement of at least 15,000 tons.

The recent tests which have been made at Ind. Head of the naval seven inch gun have more than come up to the expectations of the Department, and have shown that the gun is superior to the eight inch gun now in use. With seventy pounds of powder and a 170 pound projectile, a velocity of 3,000 feet was attained with 17-foot tons pressure.

Wilkinson and Fisher, Washington, D. C., report the following patents issued Sept. 3: Firearm, automatic, G. Roth; guns, field carriage, for quick-firing, K. Haussner; powder, making explosive, C. H. Cox; propelling mechanism, vessel, C. D. Jenkins; propulsion of vessels, H. F. Burgess; ships. Device for braking the speed of, L. Lacoste; vessel construction, E. E. Goulaeff.

It has been officially announced by the New York Yacht Club that the America's Cup races will be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 21; Tuesday, Sept. 24; Thursday, Sept. 26, and on succeeding alternate days (Sundays out), until the best three out of five races have been determined.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett. Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

#### MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States Warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Täutula (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States Warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States Warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Fort Monroe, Va.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the capes.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the capes.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. Will be commissioned Sept. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the capes.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Columbia, South America, on account of revolution there. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCorkick. At Southern Drill Grounds, on the Capes.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Gibraltar.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Port Said. Proceeding to Genoa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Port Said. Proceeding to Genoa.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Maran-hao, Brazil. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia.

ABARENDIA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Mare Island, Cal.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead, at Port Angeles.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander.) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Nagasaki, Japan.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CAESAR (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite, P. I. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Brisbane, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cebu, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, temporary flagship of commander-in-chief, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Cruising in Southern Archipelago. At Zamboanga, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Sydney, N. S. W.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Nagasaki, Japan.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Coggswell. At Iloilo, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Uruga, Japan.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY (Collier, merchant officers and crew) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cebu.

SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Cavite, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

GUARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Ganda River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Mindanao.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. En route to Cavite, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyos.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo. Will proceed to Cuyos.

QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon. Off Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. En route to Cavite, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Cristiada.

Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandier. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Madreira.

Hold mail. Returning to the United States.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Gibraltar, en route to the United States. Hold mail. To proceed to Boston to go out of commission.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Gloucester, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. L. Caldwell. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. Left Madreira Aug. 31 for Bermuda. Returning to the United States. Hold mail.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Cleveland, Ohio.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Panama, Sept. 10th for Acapulco. Hold mail.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island Yard, Cal., repairing until Nov. 1. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Fort Townsend, Wash. Address San Diego, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Tangier Sept. 14;

leave Sept. 15 and arrive Madreira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25 and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 2; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 22, and arrive Hampton Roads, Dec. 13. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary: Arrive Christians, Norway, Sept. 7; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Helsingfors, Finland, Russia, Sept. 17; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 23, and arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, or Kiel, Germany, Oct. 2; leave Oct. 6, and arrive The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 16; leave Oct. 22, and arrive Madeira Islands Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 17. After leaving Boston, address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CONSTITUTION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Antwerp, Sept. 8. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: Punta Delgada, Azores, Sept. 12; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Gibraltar Sept. 30; leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 23, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

HARTFORD, Comdr. J. M. Hawley. Itinerary: Arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 8; leave Sept. 13, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 26, 1902.

HAWAII, Comdr. J. M. Hawley. Itinerary: Arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; all letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Address Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., at Bremerton, Wash.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Left Newport, Aug. 28. Itinerary: Arrive Gibraltar Sept. 21; leave Sept. 26, and arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 10; leave Nov. 1; arrive Villefranche, France, Nov. 7; leave Nov. 14 and arrive Gibraltar Nov. 24; leave Dec. 2 and arrive Barbados, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Jan. 25, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

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JUSTIN. At Yokohama, Japan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
LEONIDAS. At Lambert's Point. Address Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
NERO. At U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser, at Port Townsend, Wash. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.  
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 6.—Pay Insp. J. R. Stanton, to Pensacola, and as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, San Francisco Training Station, as relief of Paymaster Wilson, Sept. 16.

Paym. W. L. Wilson, detached Pensacola, and San Francisco Training Station, Sept. 16; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. P. W. Delano, detached as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, Guam, upon reporting of relief; to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paym. F. G. Payne, to Naval Station, Guam, as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, and as pay officer of station ship, as relief of Asst. Paym. Delano, via transport sailing about Oct. 1.

Nav. Con. R. M. Watt, detached New York yard, Oct. 1; to duty as superintendent contractor works Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., and works Geo. Lawley & Son Corporation, South Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.

Nav. Con. G. H. Rock, detached Works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., Oct. 1; to duty as superintendent contractor, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Oct. 10.

A. Nav. Con. D. C. Nutting, detached works Geo. Lawley & Son Corporation, South Boston, Mass.; to New York yard, department construction and repair.

A. Nav. Con. H. L. Ferguson, detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Oct. 10; to duty as assistant to Superintendent contractor, work of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.

Naval Cadet R. S. Manley, to Vixen.

Paym. Clerk G. Hobbs, appointed duty connection settlement accounts Torpedo Station.

Paym. Clerk John A. Reinhardt, appointed duty San Juan Station, via steamer sailing from New York Sept. 14.

Paym. Clerk Geo. B. Kimberly, appointed duty pay office, Boston yard, report Sept. 14.

SEPT. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wright, to Boston yard, equipment department, Sept. 15.

Lieut. F. R. Payne, to New York yard, equipment department, Oct. 1.

Lieut. G. Mallison, detached duty charge branch hydrographic office, Portland, Ore.; to duty office judge advocate general.

Lieut. L. McNamee, to Portsmouth yard, steam engineering department.

Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, when discharged Mare Island Hospital, to home; three months' sick leave.

Med. Insp. H. Wells, to Boston yard, Sept. 14.

Med. Insp. W. E. Taylor (retired), to Honolulu Station for duty assigned.

Med. Insp. R. C. Persons, to duty marine recruiting rendezvous, New York, N. Y., Sept. 9; and other special duty.

Surg. M. H. Crawford, detached marine recruiting rendezvous, New York, N. Y., Sept. 9; to duty connection fitting out Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached Norfolk Hospital; to duty connection fitting out Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Chief Salm. J. J. Byrne, transferred to retired list Sept. 9.

War. Mach. A. D. Catherwood, detached Independence; to Philadelphia.

Paym. Cik. S. F. Rose, appointment to duty on Pensacola, etc., revoked.

Paym. Cik. W. D. Bolland, detached duty at Guam Station; to Asiatic Station.

SEPT. 8.—Sunday.

SEPT. 9.—Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Waite, assume duties additional inspector of equipment and ordnance, Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., and works Gas Engine and Power Company, and Chas. L. Seabury & Co., consolidated, Morris Heights, N. Y., on Sept. 16.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, resignation hereby accepted; take effect Sept. 16.

Pharm. J. Cowan, detached Mare Island Hospital; to home, one month's sick leave.

SEPT. 10.—Naval Cadet W. McEntee, detached Columbia; to Wabash, for special instruction naval architecture, etc.

Naval Cadet W. B. Ferguson, detached Columbia; to Wabash, for special instruction naval architecture, etc.

Naval Cadet J. A. Spilman, detached Columbia; to Wabash, for special instruction naval architecture, etc.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. Williams, detached special course naval architecture, Paris, France, Oct. 1; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, temporary duty.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright, detached special course naval architecture, Paris, France, Oct. 1; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, temporary duty.

Asst. Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset, detached special course naval architecture, Berlin, Germany, Oct. 1; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, temporary duty.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. Bailey, detached special course naval architecture, Berlin, Germany, Oct. 1; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, temporary duty.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, detached special course naval architecture, Berlin, Germany, Oct. 1; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, temporary duty.

Naval Cadet F. O. Branch, detached Solace; to home and wait orders.

Pay Dir. C. H. Eldredge, transferred to retired list Sept. 21, with rank of rear admiral, etc.

Asst. Paym. C. R. O'Leary, detached Michigan, Oct. 1; to home, settle accounts, then to Cavite Station as assistant to general storekeeper, sailing from San Francisco via transport about Nov. 1.

Asst. Paym. J. D. Barber, to Michigan, Oct. 1, as relief Asst. Paym. O'Leary.

Cable, Pacific Station, Commanding Officer Iowa, Panama, Sept. 10, 1901.

Naval Cadet E. E. Scranton, detached Iowa; to Ranger.

Naval Cadet C. P. Huff, detached Iowa; to Ranger.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. E. L. Bisset, to Naval Academy, Oct. 7; Lieut. A. M. Proctor, to home and wait orders; Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Riggs, detached New York yard; to Port Royal Station; Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached Port Royal Station; to Columbia; Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, detached New York Hospital, Sept. 14; to New York yard, same day; Naval Cadet E. J. King, to Eagle, Sept. 15; Naval Cadet R. S. Keyes, to Eagle, Sept. 18; Chief Btsn. J. Costello, when discharged Key West Hospital, to Pensacola yard; Capt. McC. Pate, detached Constellation, to Norfolk yard; Btsn. P. H. Burns (ret'd.), detached Norfolk yard, to New York yard; Capt. S. C. Breyer (retired), to Constellation, Sept. 15; Paym. Cik. T. W. Arms, resignation as paymaster's clerk accepted from Sept. 15; Paym. Cik. T. W. Arms, appointed for duty on Indiana.

Sept. 12.—Lieut. Robt. F. Lopez, from the Wisconsin to the Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bestwick, from the Oregon to command the Nipic, and Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, to Wash. Yard, and Lieut. A. L. Norton, from Ord. Instr. Wash. Yard to Naval Gun factory, and Paymaster Livingston Hunt, from Wash. Yard to Kentucky, and Lieut. J. K. Robinson to the Boston yard, Mass., for duty with Prairie.

Pay Insp. H. T. B. Harris, from the Brooklyn to Chicago, (Fleet paymaster).

Chap. W. E. Edmondson, to Washington Yard for examination for retirement, thence home, and wait orders.

Pay Insp. J. B. Redfield, from Chicago on reporting relief; thence home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, to inspector, first light house district.  
Capt. L. J. Allen, waiting orders.

The following orders have been received by cable from the Asiatic Station, (Rear Admiral Remy), Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, Sept. 12.

Asst. Eng. Alfred G. Grunwell, from the Brooklyn to home and wait orders.

Ensign John T. Beckner, from the Brooklyn to Luzon.

Naval Cadet Julius F. Hellweg, from the Brooklyn to the Villalobos.

Ensign Chas. E. Courtney, from the New York to the Austria.

Ensign Roe W. Vincent, from the Villalobos to the Wilmington.

Btsn. Henry Baumeister, from Manila to the Wompatuck.

Btsn. E. J. Brown, from Manila to home.

Btsn. Osborn Delgarn, from the Wompatuck to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Capt. H. H. Draper, (Marine Corps), from Marine Barracks, Cavite, to the New York.

Capt. T. S. Borden, (Marine Corps), from Marine Barracks, Cavite, to Washington, D. C.

Naval Cadets F. McCommon, Wm. H. Allen, T. R. Kurtz and J. Downes, to Brooklyn. Naval Cadet J. F. Furse, J. N. Babcock, J. F. Green, F. R. McCrary and J. L. Hileman, to New York. Capt. Chas. S. Hatch (Marine Corps), from New Orleans to Yokohama Hospital.

P. A. Paym. U. G. Ammen, from New Orleans and Yokohama Hospital, to home.

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 13.

Out of the ninety-three candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, who presented themselves at the Academy, on September 2nd, for examinations, forty-seven have passed both their mental and physical examinations and have been admitted to the Naval Academy as Cadets. There are already 69 candidates who entered the Academy as Cadets in May, and 6 have passed their examinations before the Civil Service Commission and entered the class, and, with the 47, who have just entered, will make a total of 120 members. And there are still forty alternate candidates and five more principals to come up for their examinations on the 17th of September, with those who pass out of this lot, and it is expected that the class will number between 135 and 140.

Mr. Peter H. Magruder, on behalf of the United States Government, is now taking the options of property owners, in the section bounded by Hanover, Bridge, and King George streets, and the water front, for the purchase of property to be added to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. H. Z. Ziegmeier, U. S. N., has been appointed aid to the Superintendent, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. L. Dyer, U. S. N., commander of ships, at the Naval Academy, and Lieutenant Van Duzer, Secretary of the Naval Institute.

The wall of the old gubernatorial residence of Maryland, now in the process of being remodeled for the home of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has been found in some places to be of a very insecure nature, and it has been found that this grand old colonial building in the Naval Academy will have to be practically torn down. The old material will be used to repair the walls, and the woodwork of the old house will be saved, and the house built in the same proportions as the original. The house was built sometime before the year 1750.

## THE REAL ASSASSIN.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Cooper, vice-president of Rutgers College, has sent the following letter to the proprietor of the New York Journal:

Sir.—While the world stands aghast at the horror recently enacted at Buffalo, it looks beyond the weak miscreant who fired the shot at our noble President. It sees in you and those like you, the leaders of a reckless press, the forces which make such an act possible. Behind the much-abused license of printing you have for years been uttering, both by word and by picture, that which you knew to be lies of the most damnable blackness, from the vantage ground of your (coward's) fort, this constant hell broth of vituperation and lies, spewed out all over the land has done its legitimate work.

It has incited weak men, like this ignorant and fanatical Polish anarchist, to do a deed in which you, the real assassin, gloat in your immortal soul, but from which in your craven terror you crouch like a frightened hare.

Why don't you, if what you have been saying for years be true, repeat it now? If false, why do you not have the manliness to admit that all your utterances about the President and Vice-President were conscious, premeditated lies? All good men and women in this nation denounce you and your like as the real assassin who fired the shot. I denounce you from the pulpit yesterday and shall do so, supplementing your own conscience with the testimony that you, to the full extent of your ability, are the real assassin of President McKinley.

Carry with yourself, day and night everywhere, while you curse the earth with your presence, the consciousness that every honorable and virtuous man and woman in our land that has had the opportunity to know the facts holds you and your like responsible for this awful horror, and loathes you, not to the extent your conduct deserves, but to the reach of their ability.

JACOB COOPER, Professor.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D. S.—Arkansas is the name of an Indian tribe found by the first explorers within the limits of the present State of Arkansas. Colorado, "red water," is descriptive of the river of that name. Florida was so named by the Spaniards, because it was discovered on or about Easter (some say Palm Sunday). Pascua Florida, or perhaps because of the abundance of its flowers. Minnesota is Indian for sky-tinted water, and was first applied to the river of that name. Nebraska is an Indian name signifying land of broad rivers, chief of which is the Missouri. Nevada (Nevado) is a Spanish word signifying snow-clad, and takes its name from the snow-clad ridge, Sierra Nevada. New Hampshire is named from the English county of that name. It was originally known as Laconia and Pascataqua. New York derives its name from the Duke of York, to whom Charles II. granted a charter covering a territory of which it formed a part. Dakota is named from the Dacotah Indians or Dacots. Rhode Island, or Aquidneck, in Narragansett Bay, gives name to the State. Vermont is derived from the old French name of the Green Mountains, "Verd Mont." "Wyoming" is the Indian word used for "Broad Plains."

TACTICS asks: (1) Company in line at order arms, captain commands, right dress. Do the men raise left hand on hip and hold it there until command front is given, or do they dress without raising left arm? Answer—Without raising the arm. (2) Company is armed with Springfield rifle, captain commands, port arms, open chamber. After opening chamber, should left hand be placed on small of stock, or should men comply with Krag-Jorgensen Manual and place left hand down on the butt? Answer—The right hand at the butt. (3) An independent battalion, which does not form part of any regiment, has a band of twenty pieces. Should the major

and staff ride in front or in rear of the band? Answer—The band leads. (4) A regiment of infantry is standing in line presenting arms to another regiment of infantry passing. Do all the officers of the passing regiment drop their swords down to a present while passing or do they salute the colors only of the stationery regiment? (There is considerable doubt and discussion over this point here.) Answer—Officers salute when they reach the head of the line and hold their swords at the position of salute while passing the regiment at a present arms. (5) A large camp flag is placed on a high staff at division headquarters. A sentry at foot of staff receives orders compelling all officers and enlisted men to uncover while passing foot of staff. This flag is about one hundred feet up in the air. Is there any authority for such rule? Answer—The order of the commanding officer is sufficient authority.

G. S.—Asks whether or not a soldier in actual service was ever executed by hanging by authority of a military trial board or General Court Martial, as in the case of the young soldier now under sentence of execution in the Philippine Islands. We are desirous of knowing whether or not this is not the first order of this kind that has been issued by a military Court Martial while a soldier was in actual service. Please state whether or not that it is customary to shoot an enlisted man or give him a military execution by shooting. Answer: During the war with Mexico sixty-nine deserters from the American Army, belonging to what was known as the Mexico battalion of San Patricio, were put upon trial at one time and most of them were found guilty and executed. Whether they were hung or shot we cannot say. They were at the time held to services in our Army. Previous to that time deserters from the Army in Mexico had received only slight punishments. It was a year and a half after the Civil War began before any of the numerous deserters were punished by execution. In his war memoirs a chaplain, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, says: "The work of lynching deserters had at last been entered upon in desperate earnest. Men were shot by twos and threes in order to make quick work of it. At one time I saw five from the same regiment shot side by side with a single volley. No coffins were ready for them. They were wrapped in their blankets, and buried where they fell. The men attempted to shoot those who would prevent their deserting; they were hanged instead of being shot. It came to be a frightfully common experience with me to go out with a man to the field where he was to be shot or hanged; and the scenes of grief and despair which I was called to witness when such men were first told that they must die within a few hours, are among the most vivid and soul harrowing of my Army life." The soldier in the Philippines, to whom you refer, is certainly not the first one belonging to the Army executed by hanging, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial.

J. R. D. asks—If in command of a company forming part of an attacking force upon an enemy located upon a hill distant 2,500 yards, considering you had an order from your Regimental Commander through the proper channels, to advance in extended order and engage the enemy, what would you do, if after you had gone forward 500 yards, you found your advance blocked by a rapid stream 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep? And were given the command to "fall back" by a Major commanding a battalion of another regiment? Answer: Would fall back and at once report my action to my regimental commander, as nothing could be accomplished by sitting down 2,000 yards from the enemy, and the company could be made use of at some other point. Practical common sense should in a great measure govern in such cases.

G. B. asks (1) What is the best technical description or history yet published of the naval battle of the Yalu, between the Chinese and the Japanese? and, (2) What is the best technical military history that has ever been published of the military campaigns of Frederick the Great of Prussia? Answer—(1) In "Notes on the Year's Naval Progress, Navy Dept., 1895," chapter VIII, preliminary notes on the Japan-China war, by Lieut. H. M. Witzel, U. S. N., and Lieut. L. Karmann, Marine Corps, is the best technical description ever written of this battle. (2) There is said to be no technical history of the campaigns of Frederick the Great. Carlyle wrote a good history, and J. S. C. Abbott has written a history of a simple character.

MRS. E. G. S.—The 4th Cav. sailed Aug. 5 on the Hancock, and is expected to arrive every day. Co. E of 18th Inf. is still in P. I. and will probably leave for U. S. about Sept. 15.

O. W.—We would advise you to procure a copy of the World Almanac, which you can secure from the New York World, New York City, for 25 cents. In it you will find a large amount of data which should prove of value to you.

Q. A. H.—Davis' book on International Law can be procured from Messrs. Harper Bros., Franklin Square, New York City. Wentworth's Trigonometry, etc., can be procured from Ginn & Co., Fifth Avenue and 13th street, New York City. There are still many vacancies to fill, but it is impossible to state when they will all be filled.

INQUIRER.—Retired Army officers are not entitled to commutation of quarters. Consult the U. S. Statutes as to rates of pension allowed the widows of officers.

SERGEANT MAJOR, ART. CORPS.—You belong to the artillery non-commissioned staff and as a consequence to the line of the Army.

A. T.—To enable you to re-enlist at your present station for a company of Coast Art. in Honolulu the authority of the adjutant general of the Army will be necessary. The 66th and 67th Cos. are now on duty in Honolulu, commanded respectively by Capt. Odam Slaker and Capt. D. W. Ketcham.

E. T. asks (1) Standing company front at the halt, and the command "Company, right, turn, march," is given, do the men come to the right shoulder at the first command, or when they take the full step at the command, forward march? Answer—Pieces are brought to the right shoulder at the first command. (2) Company front at the halt and at the command right or left turn, march, how do the privates start out? Answer—The privates faces to the right or left and steps off in the new direction, taking steps of 15 inches until the command forward march, when the full step is taken.

LIBRARY MEMBER asks (1) Does a guard pay respects to officer of the day, and guards to each other if guard mounting is after retreat? Answer—Guards mounted at retreat go through the same ceremonies as if the guard was mounted in the forenoon. (2) Does an armed funeral escort (firing a squad) return salutes when saluted by officers or by a guard? Answer—Funeral escorts return no compliments.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, Sept. 8.  
Mayor and city council of Havana have called, expressing sorrow and solicitude for the President and desire that his family be advised of these expressions.

SCOTT, Adjutant General.

Seattle, Sept. 8.  
Transport Egbert left St. Michael evening 24th ult., arrived Seattle 9:30 this morning. Passengers on board: Lieut. Mullay, 14th Inf., in charge of 106 enlisted men, 7th Inf., en route to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., by order of Gen. Randall. Also eight other enlisted men. Six discharged soldiers, ten civilian employees and 23 other civilian passengers.

Manila, Sept. 7.  
Transport Thomas sailed Sept. 5. Transport Kilpatrick arrived to-day.

Manila, Sept. 7.  
Greatly shocked by report that President has been shot; anxiously await exact information.

TAFT.

Manila, Sept. 7.  
Sympathy and solicitude for President from Army in Philippines.

CHAFFEE.

## THE REGULAR ARMY.

An excellent letter on "Our Army," signed "Army," dated at "Watervliet Arsenal," appears in the Troy "Times." It is written by a graduate of the Military Academy in courteous acknowledgment of some very complimentary remarks by the "Times" concerning the Academy and the Regular Army. In it the author says: "All concede that on points of professional training the Regular officer should be, if he is not, the superior of the Volunteer; but it has never been disputed that the latter is as brave as the former. In fact, in differentiating this question of courage in individuals it may be that the Volunteer deserves more credit than does the Regular, for the reason that he is under no hard and fast obligation to enter the Service at the outbreak of hostilities, whereas the Regular contracts beforehand for service from which he cannot escape, though he should so desire. Personal pluck is not rare among men, but it is not always reliable, except perhaps in single combat. Where men combine either for attack or defense the leader needs it, but the followers will do better with discipline." The courage—so-called—of a company or any other military organization is the courage of its commander. It has no reference to men in ranks. Their merit, if they have any, is in their discipline. If they fail to follow their leader they are not necessarily cowards. They are only undisciplined."

Major James Chester, U. S. A., further says: "Military discipline is peculiar, and therefore often misunderstood. It cannot be taught by preaching; it cannot be learned from books; it cannot be explained to the laity; its methods are repugnant to Democracy; many of the people honestly believe that it should have for its foundation a majority vote; but the men who know it and have been trained in its methods, and have witnessed its operation, know better. They know that there can be but one commanding officer in an Army, and that his orders must be obeyed. A government by discipline is akin to the discipline of the gods and therefore despotic." "There is no room in the line of battle for a town meeting," and he further says that "the discipline of peace should be the same as the discipline of war." "Town meeting methods are out of place at any time." "Discipline means efficiency; maintain it or disband the Army."

The practical problem now before us, in view of the desire of all Volunteers not to continue in service longer than the period of an active campaign, necessitates the recruiting of our Regular establishment to a maximum of, say, some 100,000 men. This renders it difficult to discriminate in the matter of enlistments as heretofore, where for one man accepted ten were rejected.

Officers of all grades have admitted that the Regulars who took the field at Santiago de Cuba were both physically and morally (these words go often hand in hand) superior to any troops in the world, owing to the great precautions which were and could at the time be taken to enlist only the very best material for our Service. This was done at a time when business was dull and applications for enlistments were very numerous. Further than this, the introduction of the gymnasium, with its athletic sports, advantages incident to the canteen system and the esprit de corps which existed throughout all the regiments of our old Regular Army aided the officers materially, but it is to be apprehended that the old standard cannot be revived for many years to come.

"Other considerations are operative. Men will always be influenced by mercenary motives, and in seeking service of any kind (either in or out of the Army) will avoid that which is the most difficult for the compensation allowed; and certain it is that service abroad in the tropics is not as enticing as it might be. Men do not object so much to campaigning in a reasonably healthy country—in fact, they are in the Army constantly in quest of field service—but no man enjoys being killed by mosquitoes or 'knocked out' for all time by 'pernicious' malaria. The nature of the work to be done determines always the grade or character of the man for the job, and a sudden expansion, nearly four-fold, of our Regular Army must certainly lower its tone and morale through the medium of its personnel. An increase in the rank and file is always accompanied by a very large addition of commissioned officers, many of whom it is to be feared will be as untrained as officers as the new blood in the ranks. Let it not be understood that this is in disparagement of officers of the Volunteers now coming into our Regular establishment. It simply means that hasty methods of recruiting in the grades of commissioned officers are fraught with the same risks as hasty methods of recruiting for the ranks. We are an improvident people as relates to things military. And hence it is that there is good ground for the apprehension that our Regular establishment may deteriorate under the stern principle of necessity at least during the next year or two. This remark applies with greater force until the canteen system shall be restored.

"For one, I am inclined to believe that it was a most fortuitous thing for the reputation at least of our Regular Army that what was known as the Hull bill did not become a law in the early days of the Spanish-American War.

A sudden fourfold increase as proposed by that measure for the Regular military establishment, would have so reorganized—let us say, disorganized—the whole that the 15,000 men at first sent to Cuba (restricted to this figure by lack of transportation) would in that case have been of a kind never to have returned from Santiago to tell the story of a disaster which would inevitably have overtaken them. Indeed, it is well understood that but for the exceptional physical condition—'superb condition and training'—of the little band of Regulars that never could have carried through that bitter campaign. It is well to ponder upon these things, to profit by such experiences, and never again to allow ourselves to be so misled as the American people heretofore always have been in regard to our military prowess and resources.

The effective proposition to the passage of the Hull bill (which opposition seemed at the time to conflict with the interest of the Regular Army and of the country itself) has, in my humble opinion, had much to do in the preservation of the reputation of our miniature Regular Army by thus allowing it to go into action in concrete shape. Perhaps no circumstance in the whole history of the late war had such a determining influence as this check upon legislation, this defeat of a

measure for the increase of our Regular establishment in the face of the enemy.

"The reputation of our little band of Regulars has here once again been saved by the good dame 'Fortune,' and in the words of the immortal poet:

"Now is the winter of our discontent;  
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;  
And all the clouds that lowered upon our house  
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

## PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., Sept. 5, 1901.

Capt. E. A. Millar, who is to be adjutant of this artillery district, has reported for duty.

Capt. T. F. Rhum and Lieut. J. E. Palmer were among the passengers who returned from Manila, Aug. 29, on the Navy transport Solace.

The home of Mrs. Murtagh, wife of Dr. Murtagh, U. S. A., was gladdened Aug. 30 by the arrival of a little daughter.

Lieut. George L. P. Stone, U. S. N., was a guest at the California Hotel during the week.

Mrs. F. M. Russell, wife of Lieut. Russell, U. S. N., of the battleship Kentucky sailed for Yokohama, Aug. 28.

Major J. G. Warren was among the guests at the Palace Hotel Sept. 1.

A wedding of much interest in Army circles took place Sept. 4 at the Occidental Hotel, the contracting parties being Mrs. Mary Hooper Jouett, daughter of Major William B. Hooper, and Lieut. Frederick Lewis Perry. The bride wore a gown of cream lace made over a chiffon-colored white silk slip. Owing to a recent bereavement in the Hooper family, the wedding was quietly celebrated, the guests comprising relatives, a few brother officers of the groom and several friends of the bride.

A most enjoyable concert was given at the general hospital Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, for the sick and wounded soldiers by Madam Ellen Coursen-Roeckel, soprano, and Mlle. Elena Roeckel, contralto, M. Jos. Roeckel, at piano.

Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Girard gave a reception Friday evening, Aug. 30, in the new social hall of the general hospital in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kerwin. The hall was beautifully decorated with smilax and flowers of the season, the colors being green and red. Around the hall was hung lanterns arranged in different unique designs. The excellent music was rendered by the 15th Cavalry band under the leadership of Mr. Benger. Colonel and Mrs. Girard were assisted in receiving by their daughters, Mrs. Frank Girard, and Mrs. Kerwin and ladies of the hospital staff. Among the guests were: Colonel and Mrs. Wallace, Colonel and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sadler, Misses Sadler, Colonel and Mrs. Rawles, Miss Rawles, Captain and Mrs. Evans, Captain and Mrs. Rumbough and Dr. Collins. Mrs. Arthur Kerwin, who has been the guest of her father and mother, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Girard, for some months, accompanied by her small daughter, sailed Sept. 12 for Manila.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 9.

Capt. M. Koehler has been detailed signal officer, engineer officer, and ordnance officer to relieve Capt. M. C. Smith. He is also appointed secretary and treasurer of the Infantry and Cavalry school, relieving First Lieut. C. R. Day, who will leave with his regiment for the Department of the Colorado this week. In addition to these duties, Captain Koehler is president of the general court martial and secretary of the examining board.

The eight buildings opposite Grant Monument will be completed and turned over to the Government on September 15th. They will serve as officers' quarters.

Mrs. Overton will leave this week to join her husband, Captain Overton, at Fort Grant, Arizona. She will be sincerely missed by her friends, both here and in the city, with whom she is a great favorite.

Upon the arrival of the Fourth Cavalry from San Francisco, they will be given a reception by the officers of the 14th Cavalry. Later the 4th Cavalry officers will give the 14th men a farewell.

Miss Caroline Maude Kern, daughter of Mr. Howard Revere Kern, and granddaughter of the late William H. Kern, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Frederick Allport Dale, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, were married September 4th at the summer home of the bride at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The wedding was very quiet and only the immediate families were present. Miss Kern's maid of honor was Miss Margaret Jane Chapman of Philadelphia, while Lieut. Dale was attended by his brother, Mr. David Dale. Dr. Dale recently returned from the Division of the Philippines with the 14th Infantry, and at present is on leave.

## TEAM OF REGULARS AT SEA GIRT.

(From the New York Evening Sun.)

The War Department did not send riflemen to Sea Girt this year because the Regulars could not be properly represented. The few troops on home stations consist chiefly of coast artillery and cavalry. It would have been manifestly unfair to draft a team from these branches of the Service, of which the cavalry are in a decided minority, and call it a Regular Army team. The crack shots, with comparatively few exceptions, are to be found in the Philippines and Cuba. There are certainly more of them in the Army to-day than there were before the Spanish War, for not only is it more than twice as large, but it contains a great many fine marksmen who were recruited from the National Guard of the States. A keen eye, steady nerves and frequent practice make the sharpshooter and the target scorer. The Regulars, whose eyesight is perfect, who live by routine and who have plenty of practice in peace and war should average higher in proficiency than National guardsmen. A team thoroughly representative of the Army to-day should, with a brief trial at the butts, excel in marksmanship any Army team of the past. But it must be admitted that with the absence of more than half the enlisted men on foreign service assured for an indefinite period the prospect of a trial of skill between the two organizations is anything but good.

## STATE TROOPS.

First Lieut. Garrigues of Company D and Adjutant Weyman of the 71st N. Y., have passed the Board. The regiment is displaying much interest in the Grand Opera, entitled, "Priscilla, the Maid of Plymouth," composed of Bandmaster Fanciulli, which will have its first production in Washington, on November 4. When the opera reaches New York, a large delegation will attend from the regiment. At the election for a captain in Company I, the two candidates were Captains John E. Chatfield, the committee's choice, and Lieut. Harry Shanton, of the 69th regiment. Sixteen votes were cast, of which Chatfield received twelve. Fourteen members of the company who desired to vote for Shanton were debarred from voting according to the military code, on the ground that they were diligent. They offered their votes to the presiding officer in liquidation of their indebtedness, but Major Linson, who presided, held that that was not liquidation within the meaning of the code, and declared the election of Captain Chatfield. The action of Major Linson will undoubtedly be upheld.

Among those who will attend the fishing trip of Company B, of the 12th N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, are Major Chas. S. Burns, recently returned from the Philippines, and a former Captain of the company, Captain Nelson B. Burr, the present Captain, Lieut. J. G. Benkard and many old members of the Company, as well as active. The sea going tug Robert Haddon, will take the company and its guests to the best fishing grounds outside Sandy Hook. The steamer will leave Pier 4 East River, near Whitehall St., New York City, at 7 o'clock A. M. Sharp in order to get early to the fishing grounds.

Col. Morris, of the 9th N. Y., is the first of the local regimental commandants to issue orders relative to the coming dull season, which commences Oct. 1. Capt. J. D. Walton is detailed as acting major of the Second Battalion, and with Major Japha, will inspect the drills and instruction of the several companies in their battalions. Lieuts. Walsh and Madden will instruct the recruit class.

The movement to send a portion of the Maryland National Guard to the Charleston, S. C., Exposition on Maryland Day, which will probably fall on February 22 next, has enthused the officers and men of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, the First Naval Brigade and Troop A. All are quite anxious to make the trip. It is estimated that the Fourth and Fifth Regiments and the Naval Militia can be sent to Charleston and kept there one day and a night for something like \$16,000 or \$18,000. If the money cannot be raised by private subscriptions among the business men of Baltimore, the next Legislature will be asked to appropriate that amount in addition to what has already been given for the purpose of making Maryland's display a grand one.

When Squadron A of New York, goes to Buffalo on Sept. 16, to take part in the ceremonies attending the celebration of New York Day, it will serve as the escort of the Grand Marshal, Major General Roe.

## TICKETS FOR ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL.

Members of the Navy Athletic Association desiring tickets for the Army-Navy football game to be played at Franklin Field on Nov. 30, are requested to send their names, address and number of tickets desired, by Nov. 1, 1901, to H. J. Ziegelmier, Lieut. U. S. N., Secretary Navy Athletic Association, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

"Progress of British newspapers in the Nineteenth Century" is the title of an illustrated volume by Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. Navy, published in London by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent Co., Ltd. It is published for advertising purposes, the illustrations being portraits of the British papers with reduced copies of their title-pages, etc. The London "Times" gives a facsimile of the first copy printed in 1785, one of the present date, with portraits of four generations of the Watters family. A statement of the evolution of British journalism during the past century, with a special history of London, Provincial, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh newspapers, prominent feature. The work contains much interesting information about newspaper writers, and men of letters, and there are many facsimile copies of old newspapers, some as far back as 1626. The editor of this work served during the Civil War as a line officer in the Volunteer Navy, resigned after the war closed, and after taking a theological course, was appointed a chaplain in the Navy in 1868. He was retired in 1896. He is at present in London but expects to return by the Fall to his residence permanently in this country.

"The Ways of the Service" were pleasantly illustrated by the members of Troop I, 4th U. S. Cavalry, in ordering from the United States a sword and equipments to be presented to their former comrade, Lieutenant Rodman Butler, "as a token of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the troop." Lieutenant Butler was promoted from Corporal in I Troop, 4th Cavalry, and assigned to the 6th Cavalry, which remains in the Philippines.

The Brown Hoisting Machinery Co. has issued a new circular and price list of its overhead tramrail and trolley outfits which are so well and favorably known. Several special types designed for transporting ammunition in land fortifications and on board naval vessels are shown. These have found favor with the engineer corps as well as with the navy.

The catalogue of the Wilmington Military Academy for the current year, a handsomely printed pamphlet, contains the list of trustees and instructors and general information concerning this institution. It is illustrated with several excellent photo-reproductions. Major Thomas A. Blackford is the commandant of cadets.

The Havana "Post" says that the "Pirotecnia Militar," on top of Principal hill, overlooking that city, is to be turned over to the civil authorities. This site, one of the finest of the city, has been occupied by the Ordnance Department, and the Medical Supply department, the main being used by several army officers as living quarters.



New Jersey won by reason of having made the best score at the longer distance. The scores follow:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
1st Troop, New Jersey	97	108	205
Pennsylvania Squadron	101	104	205
Squadron A, New York	95	99	194
Troop A, Maryland	90	90	180
Battery A, New Jersey	81	86	167
Battery B, New Jersey	92	71	163

#### COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Open to teams of 5, 7 shots per man at 200 and 500 yards; 3 prizes. Won by Co. A, 2d Regiment, District of Columbia. The scores in order of merit were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
1st Team, Co. A, 2d D. C.	142	166	308
Batt. B, Mass.	147	144	291
2d Team, Co. A, 2d D. C.	142	140	282
Co. C, 1st Corps Cadets, Mass.	140	138	278
1st Troop, Phila., Pa.	143	135	278
Co. C, 4th N. J.	135	134	269
1st Troop, Squad. A, N. Y.	124	132	256
Co. A, 3d Pa.	135	120	255
Co. K, 3d Pa.	117	130	247
Troop A, Maryland	119	122	241
Batt. A, N. J.	122	106	228

#### AMERICA v. CANADA.

Unusual interest was manifest in the contest for the Centennial Palma Trophy, open to teams of 8 men for the championship of the world. For the first time in the history of the contest, which began in 1876, it has been won by a foreign rifle team, the Canadian team capturing the trophy by a score of 1,522 points, against 1,494 made by the American team, a lead of 28 points. The contest was shot at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, each man firing 15 shots at each range. The highest possible score was 1,800 points.

For this contest invitations had been sent out to the riflemen of the world, the Canadians being the only one to accept the invitation. The honor of making the highest individual score at any one range lay with Lieutenant Leizear of the American team, who also made the highest aggregate score at all three ranges, viz., 203 out of a possible 225 points. The Canadian team used the Lee-Enfield rifle 303 calibre, with cartridges charged with Cordite powder. They had us wind gauge sights as did other teams, but allowed for windage by canting their rifles.

The following are the scores:

#### CANADIAN TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	To'tl.
Lieut. Ross	67	62	56	185
Capt. J. R. Davidson	70	68	64	202
Private Fleming	68	57	55	180
Private Paupst	64	68	56	188
Capt. W. H. Davidson	64	68	62	194
Capt. Stuart	67	68	60	195
Sergeant Skedden	62	66	61	189
Lieutenant Robertson	70	62	57	189
Totals . . . . .	532	519	471	1522

#### AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	To'tl.
Major Young, D. C.	66	59	52	177
Lieut. Shaw, D. C.	71	63	58	192
Lieut. Leizear, D. C.	68	73	62	203
Lieut. Bell, D. C.	71	64	60	195
Lieut. Cookson, D. C.	57	70	61	188
Capt. Martin, N. J.	63	60	52	175
Capt. Springsteen, N. J.	65	64	53	182
Capt. Whittemore, N. J.	64	67	51	182
Totals . . . . .	525	519	451	1494

#### PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

For the individual championship of the United States. Six prizes; distance 200, 300, 500, 600 and 1,000 yards, 5 shots at each. The highest possible score was 150 points. Twenty-one crack shots strived for the honors in this match, which was hotly contested, but one point each separating the first four men. Lieutenant Leizear, District of Columbia was the winner on a score of 137 points. Dr. Scott, also of the District of Columbia, being second with 13 sergeant Corrie, 12th New York, third, with 135, and Sergeant Doyle, 71st New York, fourth, with 134 points. The other contestants were: Lieut. Robert Byars, 71st New York; Lieut. Horace M. Bell, Lieut. William T. Farrow, Lieut. W. W. Cookson, Private Edward Scott, Major Wetherald and Major Glendie B. Young, all of the District of Columbia; Major Henry Lohman, Capt. William B. Martin and Private W. A. Terves, 4th New Jersey; Capt. W. D. Huddleston and Tomas Anderton, 1st Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts; C. M. Smith and W. S. Lamb, 12th New York; W. B. Short, 7th New York;

Sergt. N. J. D. Loughlin, 12th New York, and Sergt. K. K. V. Casey, 71st New York.

#### PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP—FIFTY YARDS.

Thomas Anderton, Massachusetts	453
J. A. Dietz, New York City	422
F. E. Henshaw, Philadelphia	414
C. E. Taylor, Philadelphia	408

#### MILITARY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP—FIFTY YARDS.

Sergt. R. J. Sayre, New York City	325
J. A. Dietz, New York City	294
G. W. Williamson, New York	247

#### TARGET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Anderton . . . . .	148	Henshaw . . . . .	136
Dietz . . . . .	139	Sayre . . . . .	130
Tayntor . . . . .	139	Buhler . . . . .	129
Taylor . . . . .	138		

#### DISAPPEARING TARGET—SIX SHOTS IN TWELVE SECONDS, POSSIBLE 90.

Corporal Hale, New York City . . . . . 90

Major Young, Washington . . . . . 89

Allen Kelly, Philadelphia . . . . . 89

Anderton . . . . . 87

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There must be a species of mosquito in South America that communicates the revolutionary bacillus.—New York Mail and Express.

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#### BORN.

At Fort Howard, Md., Sept. 7, 1901, to the wife of Capt. H. L. A. F. Applewhite, Art. Corps, twin daughters.

#### MARRIED.

BOWMAN-POOLE.—At Madison, Wis., Sept. 3, 1901, by Rev. Henry B. Robinson, of Racine, Dr. Frank F. Bowman to Helen Louise Poole, daughter of Major DeWitt C. Poole, U. S. A., retired.

CLARK-BARKLEY.—At Reno, Nev., Sept. 7, 1901, Capt. Hollie Chenevry Clark, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Barkley.

DALE-KERN.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 4, 1901, Lieut. Frederick Allport Dale, asst. surg., U. S. A., to Miss Caroline Maude Kern, daughter of Mr. Howard Kern, of Philadelphia.

DUDLEY-HENDERSON.—At Oakland, Cal., Aug. 29, 1901, Lieut. Clark DeWitt Dudley, U. S. A., to Miss Margaret Henderson.

GRISWOLD-BANCROFT.—At New London, Conn., Sept. 10, 1901, Mr. Daniel Eddie Griswold, of Old Lyme, to Miss Helen Bancroft, daughter of Major Eugene A. Bancroft, U. S. A., retired. No cards.

STONE-BIDDLE.—At Healdsburg, Cal., Sept. 11, 1901, Mrs. Mary Hooper Jouett, daughter of Major William B. Hooper, to Lieut. Frederick L. Perry.

PERRY-JOUETT.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4, 1901, Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., to Miss Orra D. Condit.

STICKLE-CONDIT.—Downers Grove, Ill., Aug. 28, 1901, Asst. Surg. Mack V. Stone, U. S. N., to Edna Biddle, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Biddle.

#### DIED.

BALL.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10, 1901, Chief Engineer Chas. N. Ball, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

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GARDNER.—At Sharon Springs, N. Y., on September 9th, 1901, Almeda Landon, wife of John H. Gardner, and mother of Mrs. Daniel Morgan Taylor, wife of Major D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Department.

JAMISON.—At Fort Keogh, Mont., September 5, 1901, Post Commissary Sergeant William H. Jamison, U. S. A.

KIDDER.—At Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1901, Mary R. Kidder, wife of Medical Director B. H. Kidder, U. S. N.

SMITH.—At her late residence, "West View," Fauquier County, Va., on September 9th, Mrs. Frances Eleanor Smith, mother of Mrs. Francis A. Winter, wife of Capt. Francis A. Winter, asst. surg., U. S. A.

STEBBINS.—At Algoma, Wis., June 12, 1901, De Wayne Stebbins, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1858, and resigned in 1858, and who served as acting master's mate and acting ensign in the Navy between 1862 and 1864.

TILLY.—At Bristol, R. I., Sept. 11, 1901, Mrs. Susan W. Tilly, mother of commander B. F. Tilly, U. S. N.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

45

## ITEMS OF FOREIGN INTEREST.

The Cossacks bear more than their fair share of the burden of the Russian military service. They supply their own horses and service for twelve years: four years with the colors, and four in the first and four in the second reserve. Until recently they were called up three times while in the first and once while in the second reserve, each time for three weeks. An order has now been issued reducing the number of times the Cossack is to be called up to one of three weeks' duration, and this to be in the year before he passes into the second reserve, unless, of course, the Czar otherwise wills it. In addition, when on service, he will receive for his horse a daily ration of over 6½ lbs. of oats and nearly 9 lbs. of hay. In these days it is not every Cossack who has a horse or the means to buy one or to feed it when bought.

There is a parliamentary party in Belgium, backed by influence in very high quarters, in favor of having every able-bodied Belgian a soldier, as against the report recently submitted to parliament as the result of an investigation of army reform by a parliamentary commission. This report recommended that the Army should be recruited by means of voluntary enlistment of Belgians between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five. The infantry would have to pass fifteen months' service out of the two years for which they enlisted, and in case of need might be called out for active service during three years more. Artillery and engineers would serve two out of their three years enlistment, cavalry thirty months out of their four years. The pay, both of the common soldier and non-commissioned officer, would be raised, so that the Army Service would be looked upon by the working classes in as favorable a light as regards wages as other occupations. If this scheme should fail to bring in 40,000 men, then recourse would be had to conscription. The proposed reform would be generally popular with the masses, who are decidedly opposed to conscription.

In a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Barrow-in-Furness, Eng., Lieut. A. Trevor Dawson, late R. N., argued that the lesson taught by recent engagements is the necessity for quick-firing high-powered guns, well protected by armor of the highest resisting quality. Of the wedge breech mechanism adopted by Krupp, he stated that it is simpler in construction, but involves extra weight. It has been adopted generally in Germany and Austria and many of the smaller countries of Europe and South America. The breech screw is much more generally utilized, having been accepted by Great Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Spain, Italy, and others. The Welin screw is that at present mostly used in modern artillery, the British and United States Governments having adopted it. With this type three-quarters to two-thirds of the threaded surface can be used, leaving only one-quarter to one-third non-effective. The author has experimented with this screw in connection with a 12-pounder field gun, firing the gun with the breech rather more than half open. The portion of the screw in bearing proved sufficient to hold it in place even under proof pressure.

At the British Medical Association's Congress at Cheltenham, England, Fleet Surgeon G. Kirker read a paper on the disposal of wounded during naval actions. He advocated warships being fitted with an operating room below the water-line to protect the lives of the staff and the surgical-instruments and appliances, citing the case of the Japanese ship Hiiei at the battle of Yalu, where a shell entered the unprotected wardroom and exploded, killing or severely wounding the surgeon, nurses, and most of the wounded, and destroying all the surgical instruments and dressings. It had for some time been inferred that in future warfare it would not be practicable to remove the wounded during an action, and that inference had been confirmed by the recent experience of the Japanese. This proposed revolution in the treatment of naval wounded followed from the construction of modern ships and the nature of modern fighting.

The Russians count upon their climate as one means of defense, as it was when Napoleon invaded Russia. Their troops are accordingly trained in winter maneuvers, including loading a battery, with its war transport and material complete, upon sleighs; moving it for some distance over a difficult, snow-covered country, and bringing it into action again. This has been done in twelve minutes, six of which were occu-

pied in loading the eight guns of the battery, with their carriages, on sixteen sleighs, each of these carrying either a gun itself and one wheel, or a gun carriage and a wheel. Two more sleighs took the ammunition usually carried in the limbers. The ammunition and stores and baggage wagons were loaded on other sleighs. Each sleigh was dragged by two horses, harnessed tandem fashion, with a driver on the leader. On the line of march the snow was at times so soft that the horses sank in it more than once up to their bellies; but, nevertheless, no halt was necessary, and the advance was continued without interruption. The general in command expressed his great satisfaction with the result of the experiments, which, he declared, showed that a battery thus laden on sleighs could follow wherever infantry could go.

The English have at last learned the value of the block-house system for the defense of a railroad, of which General Sherman made such effective use during his march on Atlanta in 1864. A series of block-houses are being built to defend the railroad lines in South Africa, and it is hoped that when they are completed the Boers will have no further opportunity to obtain supplies by raiding the railroads. When the order to build these block-houses was given by General Kitchener a chain of them 180 miles in length was completed in a fortnight. To lessen the amount of transportation over the railroads 100,000 Boers, now subject to the concentrado system of the Spaniards in Cuba, will be removed from the interior to the sea coast. "Life" has a picture of John Bull interviewing General Weyler, and asking him to give him some points on the concentrado system, to which the Spaniard replies that Mr. Bull is much more competent to teach him the art of thus imprisoning the unruly inhabitants of a conquered country.

## BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

Easily the most prominent prisoner among the 4,600 Boers quartered at St. Helena is General Cronje. He occupies a small eight-roomed cottage not far from the Government House, and lives there with his wife, grandson, a secretary and adjutant. His house has a comfortable veranda in front, where he passes most of the day smoking his pipe. He is in good health and seems very contented. He is not allowed to leave his home without an escort. Whenever he expresses a desire to go out, a carriage and pair, together with an escort, are always sent from Government House.

There are two camps for the rank and file of the Boer prisoners. Broad Bottom, which is 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, accommodates 2,000 men, and at Deadwood, 2,000 feet above sea level, 2,000 are housed. Both encampments are surrounded with a double line barbed wire fence, and are guarded by about 1,000 men. The prisoners live mostly in huts built by themselves, and constructed of empty packing cases and kerosene tins. The only restriction made is that they shall be portable, in order to move from place to place, and arranged in regular lines. The men do their own cooking, and are very ingenious in arranging their huts.

There has been no sickness among the prisoners. Many of them were suffering from enteric when they arrived, but this was speedily stamped out. There was a severe epidemic of influenza recently, to which many of the islanders succumbed. There were no cases, however, among the Boers. The prisoners amuse themselves in many ways. They are very fond of cricket and football. They have a recreation hall, in which their musical club frequently gives concerts. There are many tradesmen among them, and they are constantly encouraged to ply their trades. They carve napkin rings from beef bones, and make fine walking-sticks, for which they are granted material from the Government forests. There was recently an exhibition of articles manufactured by the prisoners, and it was highly creditable.

The Czar has ordered the reception without conditions of young Montenegrins and Bulgarians into the military schools of Russia. Heretofore admission has been given only to exceptional cases or on special recommendation.

## NICKNAMES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Few British regiments have escaped nicknaming. The First Royal Scots is known as "Pontius Pilate's Body Guard." When campaigning in France in the seventh century, a dispute arose between it and another as to which was the oldest. Thinking to clinch the matter effectively, one of the other regiments declared that his regiment was on duty in Jerusalem the night before the Crucifixion. To this one of the Royal Scots promptly retorted, "If we had been on duty that night we should not have been found asleep at our posts, at any rate!" Another curious nickname is that of "Titchborne's Own," which is applied to the 6th Dragoon Guards at Carabiniers. The explanation of this, of course, lies in the fact that Arthur Orton, the Titchborne claimant, had at one time served in the ranks of this regiment.

Other nicknames borne by cavalry regiments are the "Cheeses," which was at one time the popular cognomen of the First Life Guards, who got this name from the fact that the officers in 1788 were declared to be no longer gentlemen, but a body of cheesemongers. The regiment also bears the name of "Piccadilly Butchers" owing to the part they played in quelling the riot caused by the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett. The 3d Dragoon Guards are known as the "Old Cannibals," from their yellow facings. The "Daily Advertisers" used to be the nickname of the 5th Lancers, who are also called the "Redbreasts" on account of their bright scarlet facings. The 10th Hussars, from the pattern of their pouch belts, are called the "Chainy 10th." The 12th Lancers bear the name of the Supple 12th" owing to the rapidity of their movements during the Peninsular War; and the 11th Hussars are known widely as the "Cherrypickers" and the "Cherubins," from their crimson overalls. "Bingham's Dandies" is the name often borne by the 17th Lancers, whose more popular title, however, is the "Death or Glory Boys," from their regimental badge—a skull and cross bones with the words "Or, Glory" underneath.

As regards infantry regiments, for some causes or another nicknames are not nearly so common among them as is the case with the cavalry. The Royal West Surreys are known as "Kirke's Lambs," and also as the "Sleepy Queen's." The Essex Regiment is known as the "Pompadours," and the Northumberland Fusiliers bear the name, not of the "Fighting Fifth," as they have been so often termed of late, but the "Old and Bold." The Norfolk Regiment bears the title of the "Holy Boys," which is explained by the fact that during the Peninsular War the regiment wore the figure of Britannia on the clasps of their waist belts, and this the Spaniards, among whom they were quartered, took to be a representation of the Virgin. The Leicestershire Regiment owns the sobriquet of the "Bengal Tigers," and the "Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks" is the uncommon name by which the Royal Scots Fusiliers are known. From the goat which marches at the head of the regiment when on parade the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have obtained the name of the "Nanny Goats." One of the most curious nicknames in the Service is that of the "Lacedemonians," which is borne by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. They obtained this name from the fact that once when under a heavy fire from the enemy their colonel, to give the men courage, stood up in front of them and with great coolness made them a long speech concerning the Lacedemonians and their mode of marching to an attack in absolute silence.

To rouse the ire of a member of the South Staffordshire Regiment it is only necessary to refer to the corps as the "Pumps and Tortoises." "The Pig and Whistle Light Infantry" is the scarcely complimentary name applied to that dashing corps, the Highland Light Infantry, from their regimental badge, which is an elephant, surmounting a bugle. From their dark green uniforms the Rifle Brigade are commonly dubbed either the "Sweeps" or the "Undertakers." The Royal Marines are universally known as the "Jollies," and among departmental corps the Royal Army Medical Corps have had to bear many facetious nicknames, such as the "Linseed Lancers" and the "Poulte Whoppers." Before the Army Service Corps received its present designation it was officially called the "Military Train," and from these initials came to be commonly dubbed the "Murdering Thieves" by the members of the other branches of the Service.

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41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. Y.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.

Bands.—1st, Sullivans Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.; Engineer Band, Fort Totten, N. Y.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail Sept. 15 from Manila to San Francisco; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered to sail from Manila to New York, Sept. 15; Cos. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russel, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdtrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, Albonito; F, G and H, Cayey.

Speaking of the condemnation by Lord Roberts of volley firing, the "United Service Gazette" says: "The great Napoleon, after years of observation, arrived at the same conclusion. This, of course, may be gathered from the well-known 'Memoirs' of Napoleon, but we find it now repeated, and in more definite words, in a very interesting work which has been just published by the Librarian of the town of Bordeaux, entitled 'Notes inédites de l'Empereur Napoleon I. sur les mémoires militaires du Général Lloyd.' This is a reprint of a book covered with marginal notes, by Napoleon himself, during his captivity at St. Helena, which was picked up accidentally on one of the second-hand bookstalls on the quays of Paris, and which luckily fell into the hands of a reader able to appreciate its value, and one of the notes in Napoleon's own handwriting runs: 'No fire has any value and none is practicable in war except independent fire (le feu a volonté).'"

Not often are prisoners of war found stealing from one another, but the other day a Boer prisoner named Venter, a typical Transvaaler, was brought down to Secunderabad, India, to undergo 28 days' imprisonment for robbing a comrade.

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U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., N.W. Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1901. Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing electric light plant at Fort Washington, Md., will be received here until 12 m., Sept. 19, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt Col, Engrs.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

## THE BRITISH MANEUVERING FLEETS.

	1896	1897	1898	1900	1901
Battleships	15	20	18	25	20
Cruisers	23	34	39	33	29
Catchers	16	4	6	14	13
Destroyers	20	28	28	24	60
Torpedo boats	24	0	24	24	20
Totals	98	86	115	120	142

There are fewer cruisers than in recent years, but the proportion of destroyers is far larger, while on this occasion destroyers and torpedo boats will be divided between the two sides. Previously one side has always been given the destroyers and the other the torpedo boats. Time was when probable enemies had no destroyers, but that time has passed.

The Hampshire (England) "Telegraph" says "Rear Admiral A. K. Wilson, the victor in the naval game just concluded, is only fifty-nine years of age, and he has seen forty-six years of service. He has long been recognized as one of the ablest tacticians in the British Navy, and all through his career he has been untiring in his zeal for the study of the higher branches of his profession. When the official scheme for the naval war game just concluded was made known, those warrant and commissioned officers who had been associated with Admiral Wilson the longest gave him under a week to be master of the Channel and to "eat up" all Admirals' ships, as well, and they were not far wrong in their estimate of his capabilities. By means of his superior knowledge of tactics and strategy the Admiral was enabled to find all about his opponent's movements, and to turn up where least expected with a superior force." Other accounts show that the strategy of the Admiral consisted largely in the use of his Marconi outfit to read the wireless telegrams passing between the ships of the enemy, so that he was able to anticipate the movements of the opposing squadron.

## COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF SMALL ARMS.

Captain de Montbrison, of the French Army, has brought up to date the comparative estimate published some years ago by the "Revue de Cercle Militaire," of the value of various rifles based upon a system of co-efficients. The following are the points allowed: Barrel, rifling and sight, 15; breech mechanism, etc., 10; mechanism of the magazine, 5; stock and bayonet, 3; form and weight of the cartridge, 5; initial velocity, 20; destructive power, 10. The result of applying this system of co-efficients, with other considerations, is to place in the first rank the Dutch rifle, 1895, and the Roumanian, 1893, of the Mannlicher model; next came the Spanish rifle, 1893, and the Swedish Mauser, 1893; followed by the Italian Carcano-Mannlicher, 1893, and the Russian rifle of 1891 of the Mossine system. After these came the Norwegian Krag-Jorgensen, the German Mauser, 1898, the Austrian Mannlicher, 1895, the Turk-

ish and Argentine Mausers of 1891, the French Lebel, and then the Lee Metford, to which are given 899 points, as compared with 1,004 in the best class. It will be observed that our Krag-Jorgensen takes fourth place in the scale of twelve, the British Lee Metford being the ninth.

## MEDALS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

(From the Manila Times.)

In reading of the comments made by some foreign Army officers not wearing medals, one is reminded that all Americans do not wear all their diamonds all the time, as we are accused of doing. Among our most noted men of highest rank are also our most modest men. Laid away among their treasures are medals and Service awards showing the great honors given them. One officer whom I know has the honor of having received from the late Queen Victoria an order of award equal to the Victoria Cross, yet he is so modest that not many of his friends know of his brave and timely actions which called out this appreciation of England's great Queen. Does this man wear his medals? No. Yet there are but few men in the world living to-day who have been in more battles than he has. You would not know his rank even, were it not for the two stars on his shoulder straps. His bearing is that of training. All his deeds are recorded in the big black books of the War Department records and it suffices for a true U. S. Army officer, let the foreigners say what they will.

## A FAMINE AVERTED.

(From the Manila Times, July 14.)

On Friday with the arrival of the U. S. meat-ship Relief a sigh of gladness spread like a wave over the city of Manila, the commissary privileged clerks danced like lambs to the tabor's sound, and the officers' wives smiled as if Easter had come. The threatened meat famine had faded away like the ghost of a fearful dream, and the quotations on the Rialto were no more a matter of concern. Those economists who for weeks had been living the joyless life of the vegetarian, munching lettuce, greens and such other fodder, could once more lift up their hearts and be joyful while their nostrils inhaled as incense the savory odor that arose from the cheery, honest, ruddy cheek of the sirloin and the porterhouse. Three million pounds of healthy flesh did the Relief bring, and three thousand hearts are happy. Verily the ship Relief hath a goodly name.

A young officer at the front recently wrote home to his father: "Dear Father—Kindly send me 50 pounds at once; lost another leg in a stiff engagement and am in hospital without means." The answer was: "My dear son—As this is the fourth leg you have lost according to your letters you ought to be accustomed to it by this time. Try to wobble along on any others you may have left."

## MILITARY MIXED MARRIAGES.

Barrack-room smart society was recently stirred to its profoundest depths over the marriage of Corp. Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, an Irish Catholic, and Miss Rachel Lillenthal, a German Jewess. Enlisted opinion rose high and was about equally divided until, in the interests of regimental harmony, I was deputed to lay the whole matter for adjudication before that skillful and authoritative tactician in love and war, Sergeant Major Dan Cupid.

## QUERY.

Alack-a-day! how far astray  
You lead us martial wights, Dan;  
We hit the mill for dodging drill,  
Or missing "check" o' nights, Dan;  
You battered down that Trojan town,  
You marched the Moors to Spain, Dan,  
And but for you Old Ireland too  
Had never worn a chain, Dan.

Your quips and cranks have thinned our ranks,  
And wrought us many an ill, Dan;  
But, all the same, thro' joy and shame,  
We troop your colors still, Dan;  
And though a few've deserted you  
And ridiculed your laws, Dan,  
Our bravest men with sword and pen  
Have battled in your cause, Dan.

But now, alas! a woful pass  
Our loyalty doth try, Dan,  
For 'tis the cry that liberty  
Of conscience you decry, Dan;  
If this be so, we beg to know  
What faith a loving twain, Dan,  
Should hold if e'er thy minister,  
Sweet Hymen, ends their pain, Dan.

## REPLY.

I can't deny that sometimes I  
Have shot a shaft amiss, Will,  
But grant me too (what is my due)  
The crown of mortal bliss, Will.  
Bereft of me what misery  
On field and fort would fall, Will—  
If Phoebus' eye should quit the sky  
It would not more appal, Will.

Anent the row that's started now—  
The faith I most approve, Will,  
Is perfect faith, 'tis Heaven's breath,  
In one and t'other's love, Will.  
Be that assured, I pledge my word,  
When maid and soldier wed, Will,  
Whate'er their creed they'll never need  
A smile from overhead, Will.

I rule the Service, horse and foot,  
Through all its grades and parts, Will,  
And in the fire of pure desire  
I weld congenial hearts, Will;  
And those who blame religion's name  
Because they can't agree, Will,  
Have neither truth, nor trust, nor faith  
In Heaven, themselves, or me, Will.

WILL STOKES,  
U. S. Marine Corps.

\*This is a delicate allusion to the rather spicy affairs of Madame Menelaus and Prince Paris; Mrs. O'Rourke and Squire McMorrough; and that girl of Julian's with Don Roderick.—W. S.

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" 200 " 25,	10,000
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" 3,000 " 5,	15,000

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Contest closes November 3, 1901.

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1891 was.....	795,631	1896 was.....	1,020,107
1892 ".....	861,625	1897 ".....	864,022
1893 ".....	835,604	1898 ".....	793,169
1894 ".....	776,819	1899 ".....	920,872
1895 ".....	846,996	1900 ".....	1,049,121

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